

INSTALLATION MANUAL - 50 Hz

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NOTES, CAUTIONS AND WARNINGS

The installer should pay particular attention to the words: *NOTE*, *CAUTION*, and *WARNING*. Notes are intended to clarify or make the installation easier. Cautions are given to prevent equipment damage. Warnings are given to alert installer that personal injury and/or equipment damage may result if installation procedure is not handled properly.

CAUTION: READ ALL SAFETY GUIDES BEFORE YOU BEGIN TO INSTALL YOUR UNIT.

SAVE THIS MANUAL



SINGLE PACKAGE AIR CONDITIONERS AND
SINGLE PACKAGE GAS/ELECTRIC UNITS

DM090, 120 AND 150
7-1/2, 10 AND 12-1/2 TON
(9.0 TO 10.0 EER) 50 Hz



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GENERAL

YORK® Predator® units are single package air conditioners with optional gas heating designed for outdoor installation on a rooftop or slab and for non-residential use. These units can be equipped with factory or field installed electric heaters for heating applications.

These units are completely assembled on rigid, permanently attached base rails. All piping, refrigerant charge, and electrical wiring is factory installed and tested. The units require electric power, gas supply (where applicable), and duct connections. The electric heaters have nickel-chrome elements and utilize single-point power connection.

SAFETY CONSIDERATIONS

WARNING

Should overheating occur, or the gas supply fail to shut off, shut off the manual gas valve to the furnace before shutting off the electrical supply.

Do not use this furnace if any part has been under water. Immediately call a qualified service technician to inspect the furnace and to replace any part of the control system and any gas control which has been under water.

Due to system pressure, moving parts, and electrical components, installation and servicing of air conditioning equipment can be hazardous. Only qualified, trained service personnel should install, repair, or service this equipment. Untrained personnel can perform basic maintenance functions of cleaning coils and filters and replacing filters.

Observe all precautions in the literature, labels, and tags accompanying the equipment whenever working on air conditioning equipment. Be sure to follow all other applicable safety precautions and codes including ANSI Z223.1 or CSA-B149.1- latest edition.

Wear safety glasses and work gloves. Use quenching cloth and have a fire extinguisher available during brazing operations.

WARNING

If the information in this manual is not followed exactly, a fire or explosion may result causing property damage, personal injury or loss of life.

Do not store or use gasoline or other flammable vapors and liquids in the vicinity of this or any other appliance.

WHAT TO DO IF YOU SMELL GAS:

- Do not try to light any appliance.
- Do not touch any electrical switch; do not use any phone in your building.
- Immediately call your gas supplier from a neighbor's phone. Follow the gas supplier's instructions.
- If you cannot reach your gas supplier, call the fire department.

Installation and service must be performed by a qualified installer, service agency or the gas supplier.

INSPECTION

As soon as a unit is received, it should be inspected for possible damage during transit. If damage is evident, the extent of the damage should be noted on the carrier's freight bill. A separate request for inspection by the carrier's agent should be made in writing.

WARNING

This furnace is not to be used for temporary heating of buildings or structures under construction.

Before performing service or maintenance operations on unit, turn off main power switch to unit. Electrical shock could cause personal injury. Improper installation, adjustment, alteration, service or maintenance can cause injury or property damage. Refer to this manual. For assistance or additional information consult a qualified installer, service agency or the gas supplier.

REFERENCE

Additional information is available in the following reference forms:

- Technical Guide - DM090-150, 259335
- General Installation - DM090 - 150, 127408
- Pre-start & Post-start Check List
- Economizer Accessory -
 - Downflow Factory Installed
 - Downflow Field Installed
 - Horizontal Field Installed
- Motorized Outdoor Air Damper
- Manual Outdoor Air Damper (0-100%)
- Manual Outdoor Air Damper (0-35%)
- Gas Heat Propane Conversion Kit
- Gas Heat High Altitude Kit (Natural Gas)
- Gas Heat High Altitude Kit (Propane)
- -60°F Gas Heat Kit
- Electric Heater Accessory

RENEWAL PARTS

Contact your local York® parts distribution center for authorized replacement parts.

APPROVALS

Design certified by CSA as follows:

1. For use as a cooling only unit, cooling unit with supplemental electric heat or a forced air furnace.
2. *For outdoor installation only.*
3. For installation on combustible material and may be installed directly on combustible flooring or, in the U.S., on wood flooring or Class A, Class B or Class C roof covering materials.
4. For use with natural gas (convertible to LP with kit).

CAUTION

This product must be installed in strict compliance with the enclosed installation instructions and any applicable local, state, and national codes including, but not limited to, building, electrical, and mechanical codes.

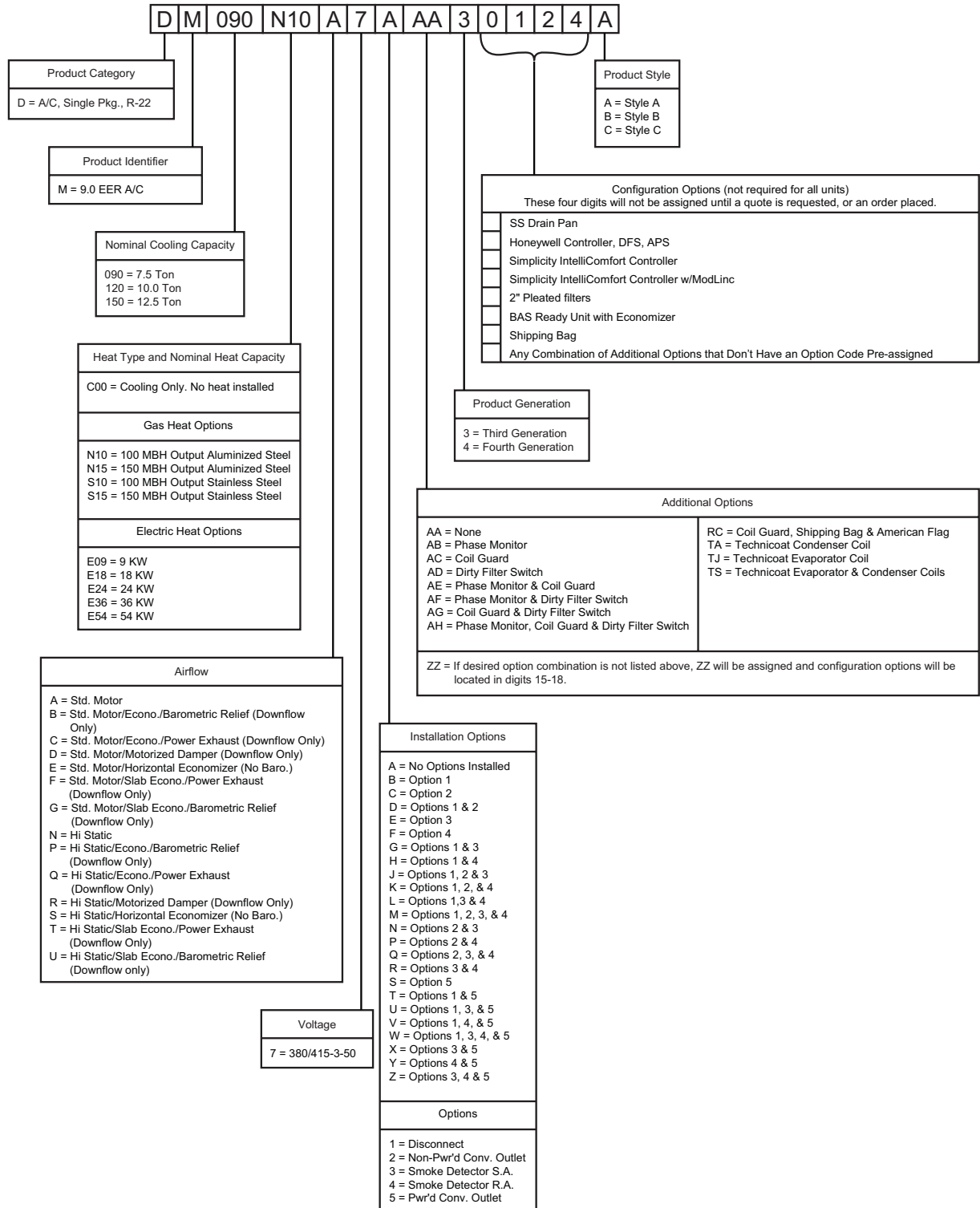
WARNING

Incorrect installation may create a condition where the operation of the product could cause personal injury or property damage.

The installer should pay particular attention to the words: NOTE, CAUTION, and WARNING. NOTES are intended to clarify or make the installation easier. CAUTIONS are given to prevent equipment damage. WARNINGS are given to alert installer that personal injury and/or equipment damage may result if installation procedure is not handled properly.

NOMENCLATURE

7.5-12.5 Ton York® Model Number Nomenclature



INSTALLATION

INSTALLATION SAFETY INFORMATION

Read these instructions before continuing this appliance installation. This is an outdoor combination heating and cooling unit. The installer must assure that these instructions are made available to the consumer and with instructions to retain them for future reference.

1. Refer to the furnace rating plate for the approved type of gas for this furnace.
2. Install this furnace only in a location and position as specified on Page 11 of these instructions.
3. Never test for gas leaks with an open flame. Use commercially available soap solution made specifically for the detection of leaks when checking all connections, as specified on Pages 8, 24, 25 and 48 of these instructions.
4. Always install furnace to operate within the furnace's intended temperature-rise range with the duct system and within the allowable external static pressure range, as specified on the unit name/rating plate, specified on Page 50 of these instructions.
5. This equipment is not to be used for temporary heating of buildings or structures under construction.

⚠ WARNING

FIRE OR EXPLOSION HAZARD

Failure to follow the safety warning exactly could result in serious injury, death or property damage.

Never test for gas leaks with an open flame. Use a commercially available soap solution made specifically for the detection of leaks to check all connections. A fire or explosion may result causing property damage, personal injury or loss of life.

PRECEDING INSTALLATION

1. Remove the two screws holding the brackets in the front, rear and compressor side fork-lift slots.
2. Turn each bracket toward the ground and the protective plywood covering will drop to the ground.
3. Remove the condenser coil external protective covering prior to operation.

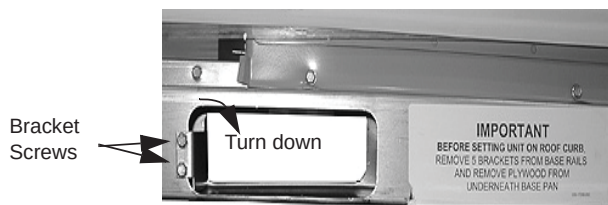


FIGURE 1 - UNIT SHIPPING BRACKET

4. Remove the toolless doorknobs and instruction packet prior to installation.

Condenser
Coil External
Protective
Covering

Barometric
Relief Hood in
Shipping Loca-
tion (if included)



FIGURE 2 - CONDENSER COVERING



FIGURE 3 - COMPRESSOR SECTION

⚠ CAUTION

This product must be installed in strict compliance with the enclosed installation instructions and any applicable local, state and national codes including, but not limited to, building, electrical, and mechanical codes.

The furnace and its individual shut-off valve must be disconnected from the gas supply piping system during any pressure testing at pressures in excess of 1/2 PSIG.

Pressures greater than 1/2 PSIG will cause gas valve damage resulting in a hazardous condition. If it is subjected to a pressure greater than 1/2 PSIG, the gas valve must be replaced.

The furnace must be isolated from the gas supply piping system by closing its individual manual shut-off valve during any pressure testing of the gas supply piping system at test pressures equal to or less than 1/2 PSIG.

LIMITATIONS

These units must be installed in accordance with the following:

1. Local building codes, and
2. Local gas utility requirements
3. Local plumbing and waste water codes, and

4. Other applicable local codes.

Refer to Tables 1 & 2 for unit application data.

After installation, gas fired units must be adjusted to obtain a temperature rise within the range specified on the unit rating plate.

If components are to be added to a unit to meet local codes, they are to be installed at the dealer's and/or customer's expense.

Size of unit for proposed installation should be based on heat loss/heat gain calculation made according to the methods of Air Conditioning Contractors of America (ACCA).

This furnace is not to be used for temporary heating of buildings or structures under construction.

⚠ CAUTION

The Simplicity® control board used in this product will effectively operate the cooling system down to 0°F when this product is applied in a comfort cooling application for people. An economizer is typically included in this type of application. When applying this product for process cooling applications (computer rooms, switchgear, etc.), please reference applications bulletin AE-011-07 or call the applications department for Unitary Products @ 1-877-UPG-SERV for guidance. Additional accessories may be needed for stable operation at temperatures below 30° F.

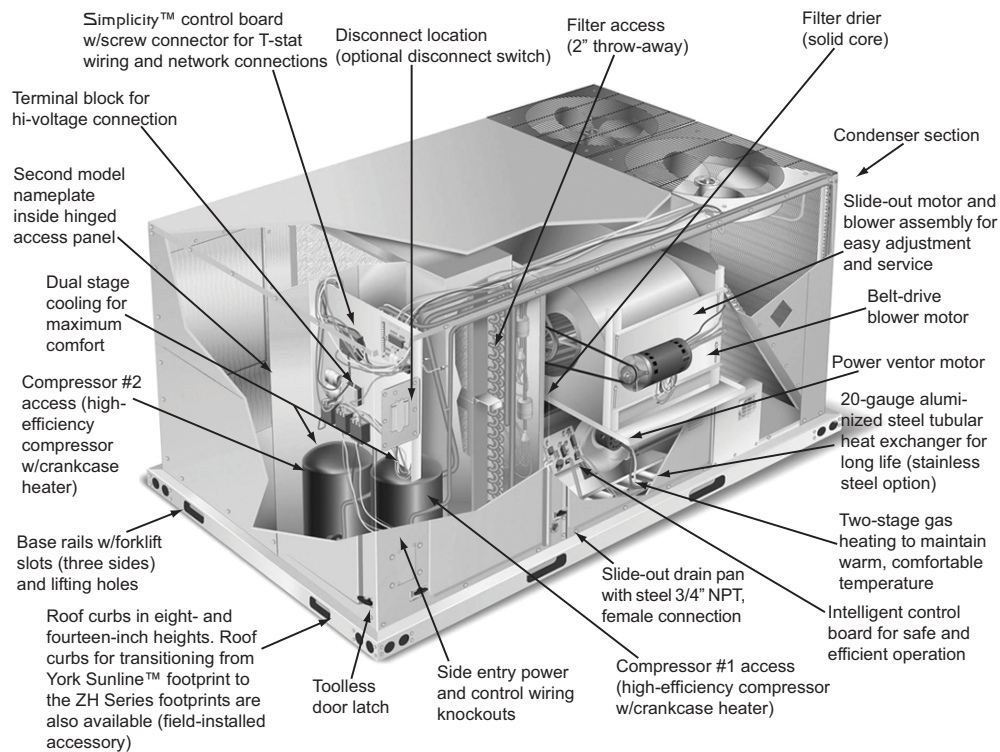


FIGURE 4 - PREDATOR® COMPONENT LOCATION

TABLE 1: UNIT VOLTAGE LIMITATIONS

Power Rating*	Minimum	Maximum
380/415-3-50	342	456

*. Utilization range "A" in accordance with ARI Standard 110.

TABLE 2: UNIT TEMPERATURE LIMITATIONS

Temperature	Min.	Max.
Wet Bulb Temperature °F(°C) of Air on Evaporator Coil	57(14)	72(22)
Dry Bulb Temperature °F(°C) of Air on Condenser Coil	0(-18)	125(52)

LOCATION

Use the following guidelines to select a suitable location for these units:

1. Unit is designed for *outdoor installation only*.
2. Condenser coils must have an unlimited supply of air. Where a choice of location is possible, position the unit on either north or east side of building.
3. Suitable for mounting on roof curb.
4. For ground level installation, use a level concrete slab with a minimum thickness of 4 inches (102 mm). The length and width should be at least 6 inches (152 mm) greater than the unit base rails. Do not tie slab to the building foundation.
5. Roof structures must be able to support the weight of the unit and its options/accessories. Unit must be installed on a solid, level roof curb or appropriate angle iron frame.
6. Maintain level tolerance to 1/2" (13 mm) across the entire width and length of unit.

WARNING

Excessive exposure of this furnace to contaminated combustion air may result in equipment damage or personal injury. Typical contaminants include: permanent wave solution, chlorinated waxes and cleaners, chlorine based swimming pool chemicals, water softening chemicals, carbon tetrachloride, Halogen type refrigerants, cleaning solvents (e.g. perchloroethylene), printing inks, paint removers, varnishes, hydrochloric acid, cements and glues, antistatic fabric softeners for clothes dryers, masonry acid washing materials.

RIGGING AND HANDLING

Exercise care when moving the unit. Do not remove any packaging until the unit is near the place of installation. Rig the unit by attaching chain or cable slings to the lifting holes provided in the base rails. Spreader bars, whose length exceeds the largest dimension across the unit, **MUST** be used across the top of the unit.

CAUTION

If a unit is to be installed on a roof curb other than a YORK roof curb, gasketing must be applied to all surfaces that come in contact with the unit underside.

CAUTION

Before lifting, make sure the unit weight is distributed equally on the rigging cables so it will lift evenly.

Units may be moved or lifted with a forklift. Slotted openings in the base rails are provided for this purpose.

LENGTH OF FORKS MUST BE A MINIMUM OF 60 INCHES (1524 mm.).

CAUTION

All panels must be secured in place when the unit is lifted.

The condenser coils should be protected from rigging cable damage with plywood or other suitable material.

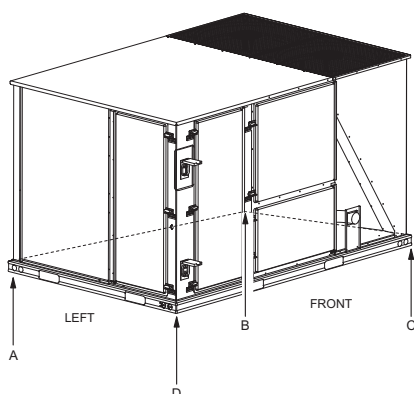


FIGURE 5 - UNIT 4 POINT LOAD

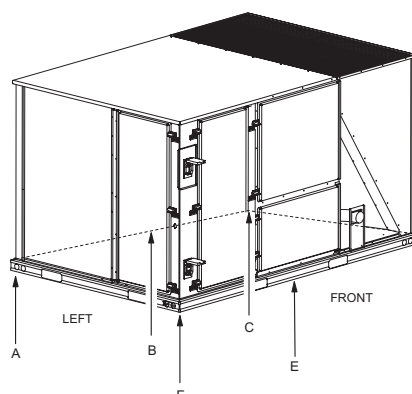


FIGURE 6 - UNIT 6 POINT LOAD

TABLE 3: UNIT WEIGHT

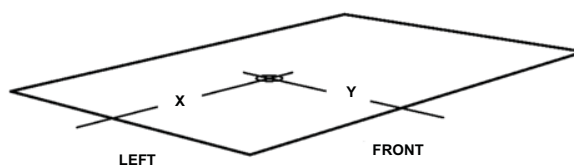
Model	Shipping Weight lbs. (kg)	Operating Weight lbs. (kg)
090	865 (392.4)	860 (390.1)
120	1143 (518.6)	1138 (516.3)
150	1202 (545.3)	1197 (543.1)

TABLE 4: 4 POINT LOAD WEIGHT

Model	Location (lbs. (kg.))			
	A	B	C	D
090	192 (87.1)	143 (64.9)	224 (101.6)	301 (136.5)
120	245 (111)	209 (94)	305 (138)	357 (162)
150	262 (118)	224 (101)	327 (148)	382 (173)

TABLE 5: 6 POINT LOAD WEIGHT

Model	Locations (lbs. (kg.))					
	A	B	C	D	E	F
090	135 (61.2)	110 (49.9)	91 (41.3)	142 (64.4)	172 (78.0)	211 (95.71)
120	168 (76.2)	151 (68.4)	136 (61.7)	198 (89.8)	219 (99.3)	244 (110.7)
150	180 (81.6)	161 (73)	145 (65.8)	212 (96.2)	235 (107)	262 (118.8)



Unit Model Number	X	Y
DM090	38 (965.2)	23 (584.2)
DM120	47 1/2 (1206.5)	25 1/2 (647.7)
DM150	47 1/2 (1206.5)	25 1/2 (647.7)

FIGURE 7 - UNIT CENTER OF GRAVITY

CLEARANCES

All units require particular clearances for proper operation and service. Installer must make provisions for adequate combustion and ventilation air in accordance with section 5.3 of Air for Combustion and Ventilation of the National Fuel Gas Code, ANSI Z223.1 – Latest Edition (in U.S.A.), or Sections 7.2, 7.3, or 7.4 of Gas Installation Codes, CSA-B149.1 (in Canada) - Latest Edition, and/or applicable provisions of the local building codes. Refer to Table 7 for clearances required for combustible construction, servicing, and proper unit operation.

WARNING

Do not permit overhanging structures or shrubs to obstruct condenser air discharge outlet, combustion air inlet or vent outlets.

WARNING

Excessive exposure to contaminated combustion air will result in safety and performance related problems. To maintain combustion air quality, the recommended source of combustion air is the outdoor air supply. The outdoor air supplied for combustion should be free from contaminants due to chemical exposure that may be present from the following sources.

- Commercial buildings
- Indoor pools
- Laundry rooms
- Hobby or craft rooms
- Chemical storage areas

The following substances should be avoided to maintain outdoor combustion air quality.

- Permanent wave solutions
- Chlorinated waxes and cleaners
- Chlorine based swimming pool cleaners
- Water softening chemicals
- De-icing salts or chemicals
- Carbon tetrachloride
- Halogen type refrigerants
- Cleaning solvents (such as perchloroethylene)
- Printing inks, paint removers, varnishes, etc.
- Hydrochloric acid
- Cements and glues
- Anti-static fabric softeners for clothes dryers
- Masonry acid washing materials

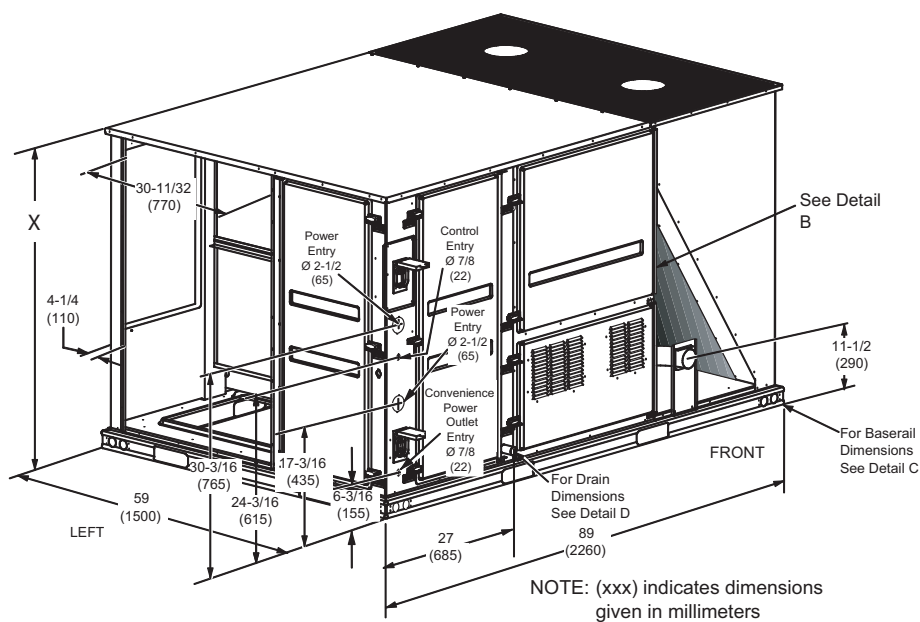


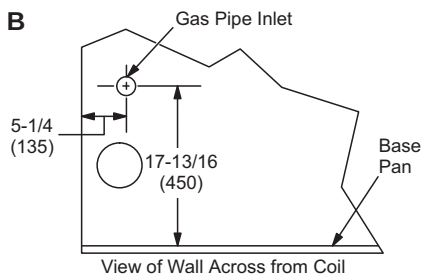
FIGURE 8 - UNIT DIMENSIONS

TABLE 6: UNIT HEIGHT

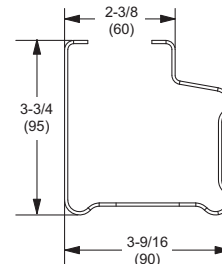
Unit Model Number	X
DM090	42 (1067)
DM120	50 3/4 (1289)
DM150	50 3/4 (1289)

NOTE: A one-inch clearance must be provided between any combustible material and the supply ductwork for a distance of 3 feet from the unit.

DETAIL B



DETAIL C



DETAIL D

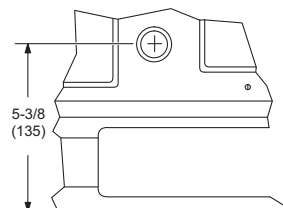


TABLE 7: UNIT CLEARANCES *

Top†	72(1830)	Right	12(305)
Front	36(915)	Left	36(915)
Rear‡	36(915)	Bottom**	0(0)

*. In inches and millimeters, in.(mm).

†. Units must be installed outdoors. Overhanging structure or shrubs should not obstruct condenser air discharge outlet.

‡. To remove the slide-out drain pan, a rear clearance of 60" (1525 mm) is required. If space is unavailable, the drain pan can be removed through the front by separating the corner wall.

** Units may be installed on combustible floors.

NOTE: If the unit includes gas heating, locate the unit so the flue exhaust is at least:

- Three (3) feet above any forced air inlet located within 10 horizontal feet (excluding those integral to the unit).
- Four (4) feet below, four (4) horizontal feet from, or one (1) foot above any door or gravity air inlet into the building.
- Four (4) feet from electric meters, gas meters, regulators, and relief equipment.

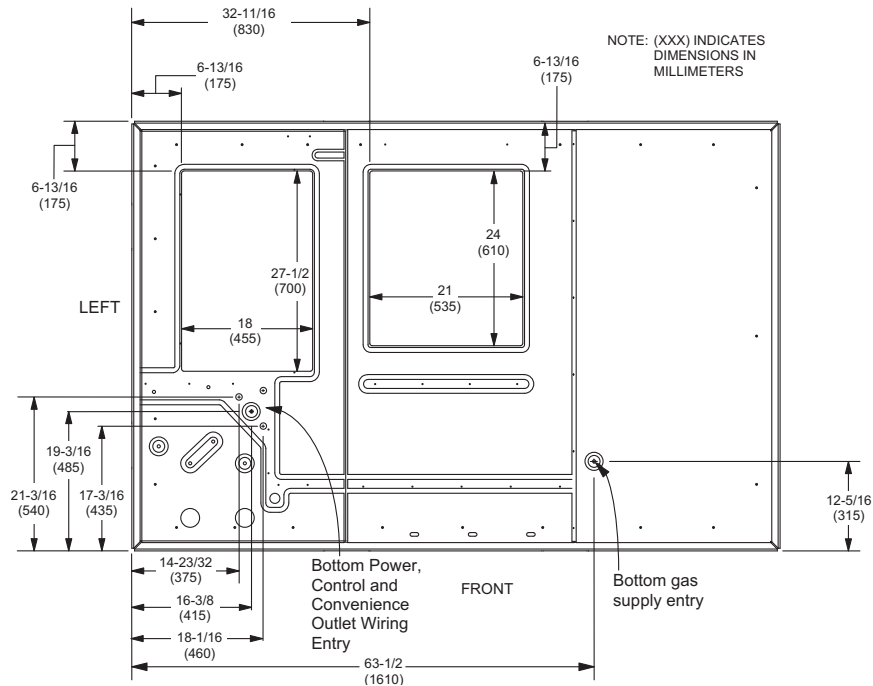


FIGURE 9 - BOTTOM DUCT OPENINGS (FROM ABOVE)

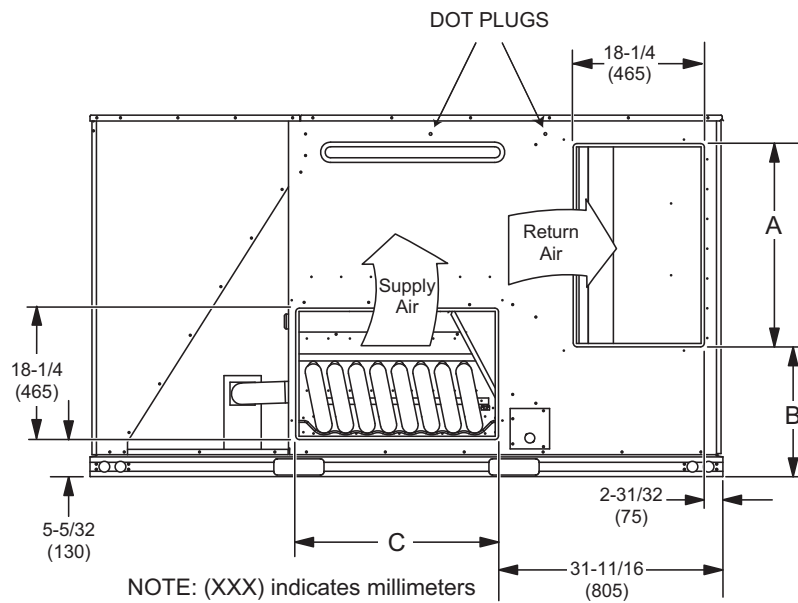


FIGURE 10 - REAR DUCT DIMENSIONS

TABLE 8: REAR DUCT DIMENSIONS

Cabinet Size	Dimensions		
	"A"	"B"	"C"
50 3/4 (1289)	28 1/4 (717)	18 1/16 (459)	28 1/4 (717)
42 (1067)	27 3/4 (705)	12 1/16 (308)	27 1/2 (699)

DUCTWORK

Ductwork should be designed and sized according to the methods in Manual D of the Air Conditioning Contractors of America (ACCA) or as recommended by any other recognized authority such as ASHRAE or SMACNA.

A closed return duct system should be used. This will not preclude use of economizers or outdoor fresh air intake. The supply and return air duct connections at the unit should be made with flexible joints to minimize noise.

The supply and return air duct systems should be designed for the CFM and static pressure requirements of the job. They should NOT be sized to match the dimensions of the duct connections on the unit.

Refer to Figure 9 for bottom air duct openings. Refer to Figure 10 for rear air duct openings.

DUCT COVERS

Units are shipped with the side duct openings covered and a covering over the bottom of the unit. For bottom duct application, no duct cover changes are necessary. For side duct application, remove the side duct covers and install over the bottom duct openings. The panels removed from the side duct connections are designed to be reused by securing each panel to its respective downflow opening. But keep in mind that the supply panel is installed with the painted surface UP, facing the heat exchanger, while the return panel is installed with the painted surface DOWN, facing the downflow duct opening. The supply panel is secured with the bracket (already in place from the factory) and two screws. It's a snug fit for the panel when sliding it between the heat exchanger and unit bottom, but there is room. The return panel is secured with four screws.

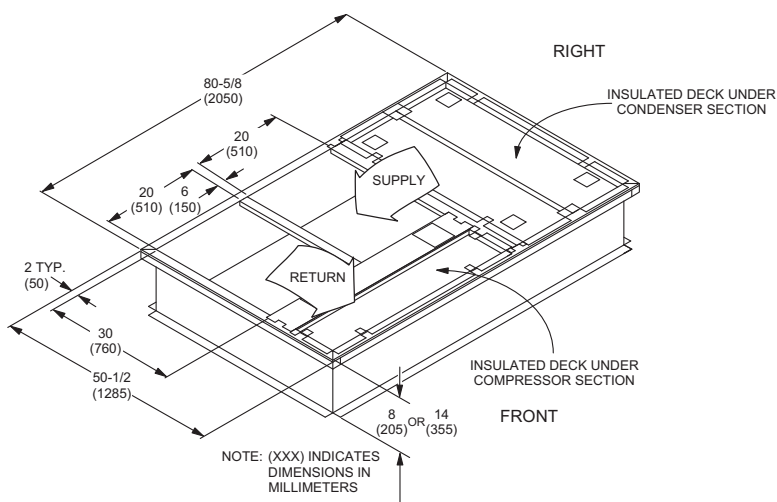


FIGURE 11 - PREDATOR® ROOF CURB DIMENSIONS

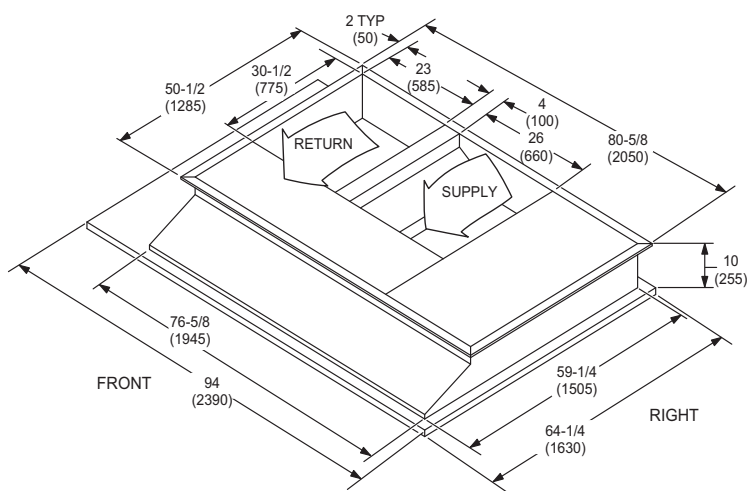


FIGURE 12 - SUNLINE™ TO PREDATOR® TRANSITION ROOF CURBS

CAUTION

When fastening ductwork to side duct flanges on unit, insert screws through duct flanges only. DO NOT insert screws through casing. Outdoor ductwork must be insulated and water-proofed.



FIGURE 13 - SIDE PANELS WITH HOLE PLUGS

Note orientation. Panel is "insulation" side up.



FIGURE 14 - RETURN DOWNFLOW PLENUM WITH PANEL



FIGURE 15 - DISCHARGE PANEL IN PLACE

CONDENSATE DRAIN

The side condensate drain is reversible and maybe re-oriented to the rear of the cabinet to facilitate condensate piping. A condensate drain connection is available through the base pan for piping inside the roof curb. Trap the connection per Figure 16: Condensate Drain. The trap and drain lines should be protected from freezing.

Plumbing must conform to local codes. Use a sealing compound on male pipe threads. Install condensate drain line from the 3/4 inch (19 mm) NPT female connection on the unit to an open drain.

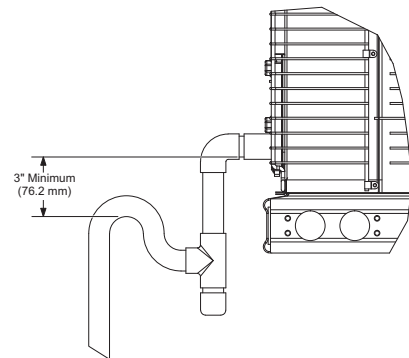


FIGURE 16 - CONDENSATE DRAIN

COMPRESSORS

The compressors are mounted on elastomer insulators. The mounting bolts have been fully tightened for shipping.

CAUTION

Do not loosen the compressor mounting bolts.

FILTERS

Two-inch filters are supplied with each unit. One-inch filters may be used with no modification to the filter racks. Filters must always be installed ahead of evaporator coil and must be kept clean or replaced with same size and type. Dirty filters reduce the capacity of the unit and result in frosted coils or safety shutdown. All units use four (4) 20"x25"x2" filters. The unit should not be operated without filters properly installed.

CAUTION

Make sure that panel latches are properly positioned on the unit to maintain an airtight seal.

THERMOSTAT WIRING

The thermostat should be located on an inside wall approximately 56 inches (1422 mm) above the floor where it will not be subject to drafts, sun exposure or heat from electrical fixtures or appliances. Follow the manufacturer's instructions enclosed with thermostat for general installation procedure. Seven (7) color-coded, insulated wires should be used to connect the thermostat to the unit. Refer to Table 9 for control wire sizing and maximum length.

TABLE 9: CONTROL WIRE SIZES

Wire Size	Maximum Length
18 AWG	150 Feet (45.72 meters)

POWER AND CONTROL WIRING

Field wiring to the unit, fuses, and disconnects must conform to provisions of National Electrical Code (NEC), ANSI/NFPA No. 70 – Latest Edition (in U.S.A.), current Canadian Electrical Code C221, and/or local ordinances. The unit must be electrically grounded in accordance with NEC and CEC as specified above and/or local codes.

Voltage tolerances which must be maintained at the compressor terminals during starting and running conditions are indicated on the unit Rating Plate and Table 1.



208/230-3-60 and 380/415-3-50 units control transformers are factory wired for 230v and 415v power supply respectively. Change tap on transformer for 208-3-60 or 380-3-50 operation. See unit wiring diagram.

The internal wiring harnesses furnished with this unit are an integral part of the design certified unit. Field alteration to comply with electrical codes should not be required. If any of the wire supplied with the unit must be replaced, replacement wire must be of the type shown on the wiring diagram and the same minimum gauge as the replaced wire.

A disconnect must be utilized for these units. When installing a disconnect, refer to Figure 4 for the recommended mounting location.



Avoid damage to internal components if drilling holes for disconnect mounting.

NOTE: Since not all local codes allow the mounting of a disconnect on the unit, please confirm compliance with local code before mounting a disconnect on the unit.

Electrical line must be sized properly to carry the load. USE COPPER CONDUCTORS ONLY. Each unit must be wired with a separate branch circuit fed directly from the meter panel and properly fused.

Refer to Figures 17, 18 and 19 for typical field wiring and to the appropriate unit wiring diagram mounted inside control doors for control circuit and power wiring information.

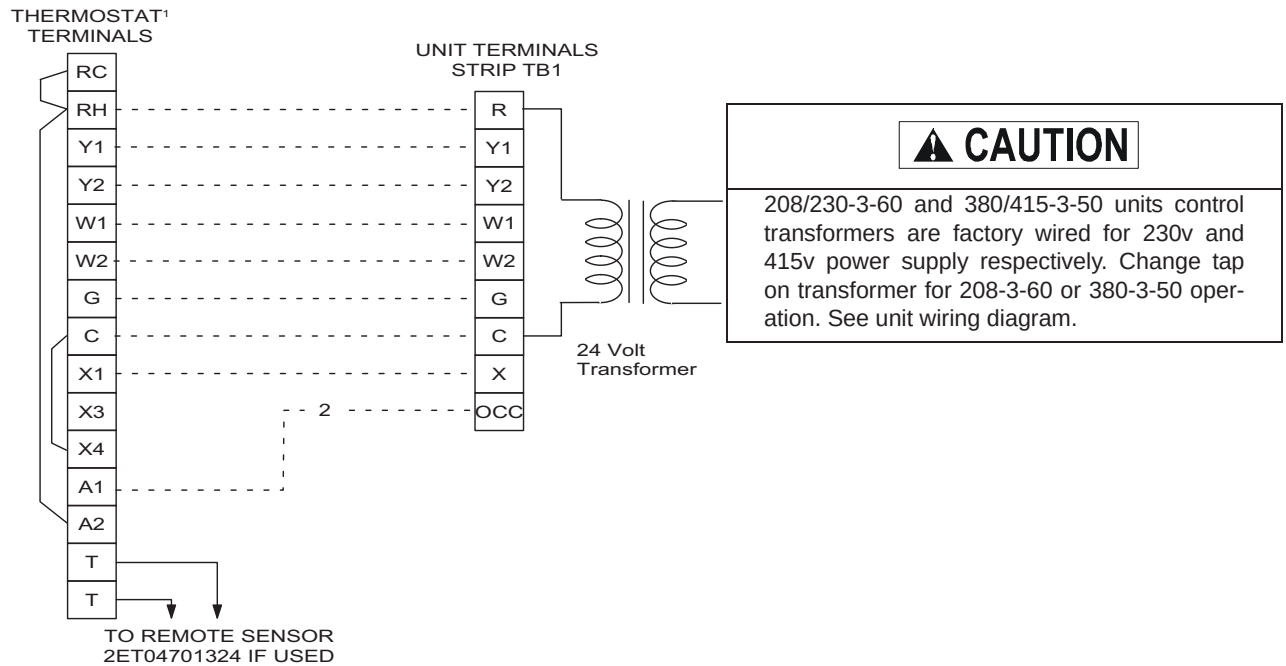


When connecting electrical power and control wiring to the unit, water-proof connectors must be used so that water or moisture cannot be drawn into the unit during normal operation. The above water-proofing conditions will also apply when installing a field supplied disconnect switch.

POWER WIRING DETAIL

Units are factory wired for the voltage shown on the unit nameplate. Refer to Electrical Data Tables 10 through 12 size power wiring, fuses, and disconnect switch.

Power wiring is brought into the unit through the side of the unit or the basepan inside the curb.



¹ Electronic programmable Thermostat 2ET0770010024 (includes subbase).

² Terminals A1 and A2 provide a relay output to close the outdoor economizer dampers when the thermostat switches to the set-back position.

FIGURE 17 - TYPICAL ELECTRONIC THERMOSTAT FIELD WIRING

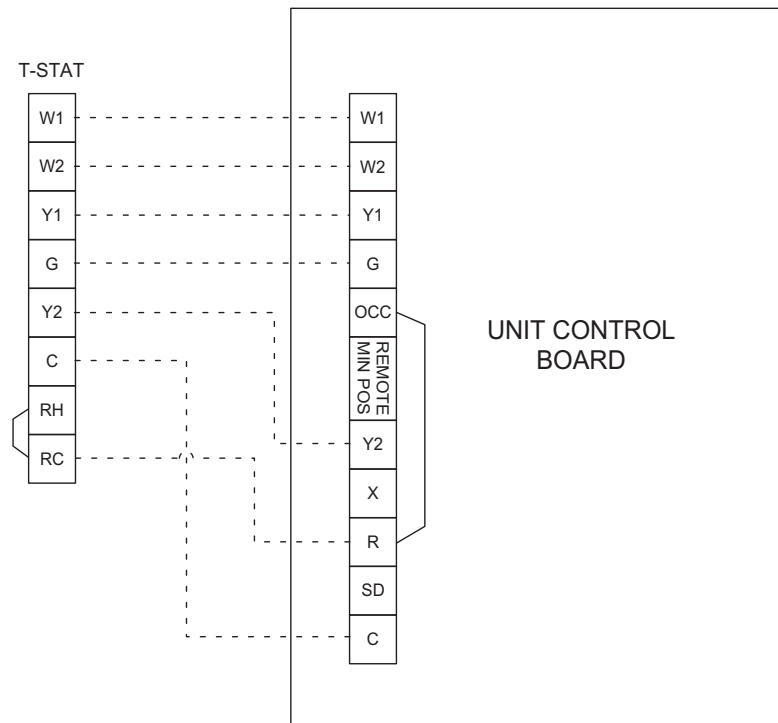


FIGURE 18 - TYPICAL FIELD WIRING 24 VOLT THERMOSTAT

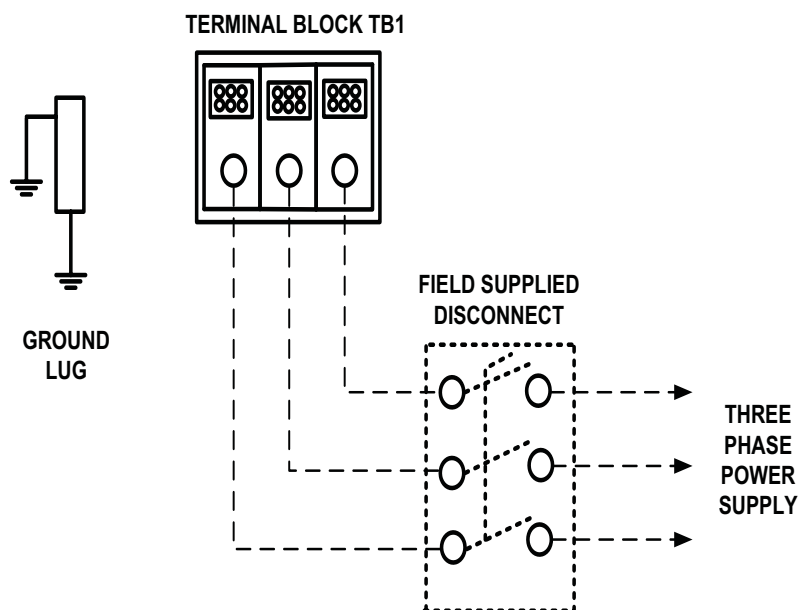


FIGURE 19 - FIELD WIRING DISCONNECT - COOLING UNIT WITH OR WITHOUT ELECTRIC HEAT

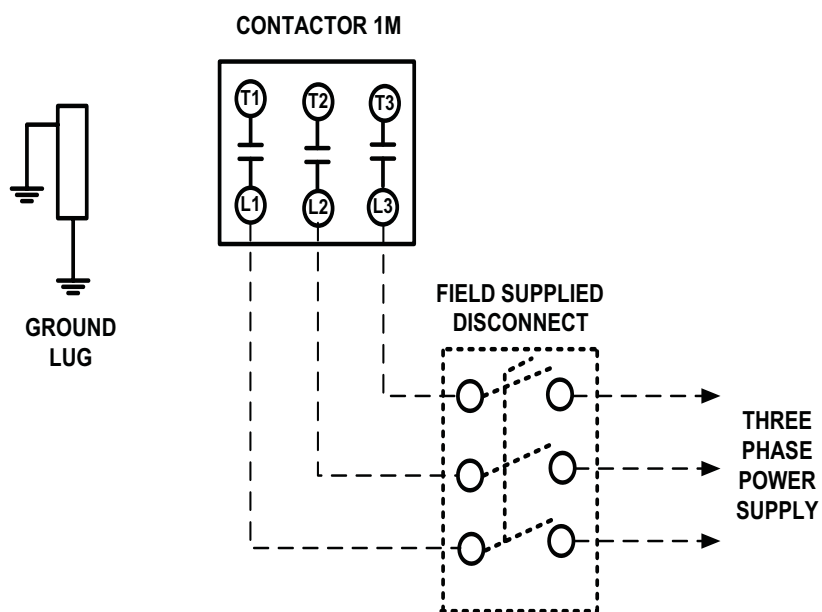


FIGURE 20 - FIELD WIRING DISCONNECT - COOLING UNIT WITH GAS HEAT

TABLE 10: ELECTRICAL DATA 7-1/2 TON

Voltage*	Compressors		OD Fan Motors	Supply Blower Motor FLA		Pwr Exh Motor	Electric Heater Model No.	Actual kW	Heater Amps	Min. Circuit Ampacity (Amps)	MCA w/Power Exhaust (Amps)	Max Fuse† Size (Amps)	Max Fuse Size w/Power Exhaust (Amps)
	RLA ea.	LRA ea.	FLA ea.	3 HP		FLA				3 HP	2 HP	3 HP	2 HP
380	8.3	62	1.1	4.9		2.2	None	-	-	26.1	28.3	30	35
415	8.3	62	1.1	4.9		2.2	None	-	-	26.1	28.3	30	35

*. Unit voltage limitations: minimum utilization 342 volts, maximum utilization 457 volts.

†. Maximum HACR breaker of the same amp size is acceptable.

TABLE 11: ELECTRICAL DATA 10 TON

Voltage*	Compressors		OD Fan Motors	Supply Blower Motor FLA		Pwr Exh Motor	Electric Heater Model No.	Actual kW	Heater Amps	Min. Circuit Ampacity (Amps)		MCA w/Power Exhaust (Amps)		Max Fuse† Size (Amps)		Max Fuse Size w/Power Exhaust (Amps)	
	RLA ea.	LRA ea.	FLA ea.	2 HP (1.5 kW)	4 HP (3 kW)	FLA				2 HP (1.5 kW)	4 HP (3 kW)	2 HP (1.5 kW)	4 HP (3 kW)	2 HP (1.5 kW)	4 HP (3 kW)	2 HP (1.5 kW)	4 HP (3 kW)
380	9.6	80	1.1	5.2	7.5	2.2	None	-	-	29.0	31.3	31.2	33.5	35	40	40	40
							2TP04521850	11.3	17.2	29.0	31.3	31.2	33.5	35	40	40	40
							2TP04522450	15.0	22.8	35.0	37.9	37.7	40.6	35	40	40	45
							2TP04523650	21.3	32.4	47.0	49.8	49.7	52.6	50	50	50	60
							2TP04525450	33.8	51.4	70.7	73.6	73.4	76.3	80	80	80	80
415	9.6	80	1.1	5.2	7.5	2.2	None	-	-	29.0	31.3	31.2	33.5	35	40	40	40
							2TP04521850	13.5	18.8	30.0	32.9	32.7	35.6	35	40	40	40
							2TP04522450	17.9	24.9	37.6	40.5	40.4	43.3	40	45	45	45
							2TP04523650	25.4	35.3	50.7	53.5	53.4	56.3	60	60	60	60
							2TP04525450	40.4	56.2	76.8	79.6	79.5	82.4	80	80	80	90

*. Unit voltage limitations: minimum utilization 342 volts, maximum utilization 457 volts.

†. Maximum HACR breaker of the same amp size is acceptable.

TABLE 12: ELECTRICAL DATA 12-1/2 TON

Voltage*	Compressors		OD Fan Motors	Supply Air Blower Motor FLA	Pwr Exh Motor	Electric Heater Model No.	Actual kW	Heater Amps	Min. Circuit Ampacity (Amps)	MCA w/Power Exhaust (Amps)	Max Fuse† Size (Amps)	Max Fuse Size w/Power Exhaust (Amps)
	RLA ea.	LRA ea.	FLA ea.	4 HP (3 kW)	FLA				4 HP (3 kW)	4 HP (3 kW)	4 HP (3 kW)	4 HP (3 kW)
380	12.0	91	1.1	7.5	2.2	None	-	-	36.7	38.9	45	50
						2TP04521850	11.3	17.2	36.7	38.9	45	50
						2TP04522450	15.0	22.8	37.9	40.6	45	50
						2TP04523650	21.3	32.4	49.8	52.6	50	60
						2TP04525450	33.8	51.4	73.6	76.3	80	80
415	12.0	101	1.1	7.5	2.2	None	-	-	36.7	38.9	45	50
						2TP04521850	13.5	18.8	36.7	38.9	45	50
						2TP04522450	17.9	24.9	40.5	43.3	45	50
						2TP04523650	25.4	35.3	53.5	56.3	60	60
						2TP04525450	40.4	56.2	79.6	82.4	80	90

*. Unit voltage limitations: minimum utilization 342 volts, maximum utilization 457 volts.

†. Maximum HACR breaker of the same amp size is acceptable.

TABLE 13: PHYSICAL DATA

Component		Models		
		090	120	150
Evaporator Blower	Blower, Centrifugal Dia. X Wd. in. (Dia. X Wd. mm.)	12 x 12 (305 x 305)	15 x 15 (381 x 381)	15 x 15 (381 x 381)
	Motor, Standard - HP (kW)	3 (2.2)	2 (1.5)	4 (3)
	Motor, Optional - HP (kW)	3 (2.2)	4 (3)	N/A
Evaporator Coil	Rows	2	3	4
	Fins per 2.54 cm (1 in.)	15	15	15
	Height - in. (mm.)	32 (810)	40 (1020)	40 (1020)
	Face Area - ft. ² (m ²)	10.6 (0.98)	13.2 (1.23)	13.2 (1.23)
Condenser Fan (2 per Unit)	Propeller Dia. - in. (mm.) ea.	24 (610)	24 (610)	24 (610)
	Motor - HP (kW) ea.	3/4 (0.56)	3/4 (0.56)	3/4 (0.56)
	Airflow - CFM (m ³ /s) ea.	3700 (1.75)	3700 (1.75)	3700 (1.75)
Condenser Coil (2 per unit)	Rows (each)	1	1	2
	Fins per inch (2.54 mm)	20	20	20
	Height - in. (mm.)	28 (711)	44 (1120)	44 (1120)
	Face Area - ft. ² (m ²)	9.2 (.86)	14.5 (1.35)	14.5 (1.35)
Refrigerant Charge	System 1 - lbs. (kg.)	4.75 (2.15)	6.0 (2.72)	11.0 (4.99)
	System 2 - lbs. (kg.)	4.0 (1.81)	5.75 (2.61)	10.0 (4.54)
Compressors	Quantity	2	2	2
	Type	Recip	Recip	Scroll
Air Filters	Size Wd. x Ht. x Thickness in. (Wd. x Ht. x Thickness mm.)	25 x 16 x 2 (635 x 406 x 51)	25 x 20 x 2 (635 x 508 x 51)	25 x 20 x 2 (635 x 508 x 51)
	Number Per Unit	4	4	4

OPTIONAL ELECTRIC HEAT

The factory-installed heaters are wired for single point power supply. Power supply need only be brought into the single point terminal block.

These CSA approved heaters are located within the central compartment of the unit with the heater elements extending into the supply air chamber.

Fuses are supplied, where required, by the factory. Some kW sizes require fuses and other do not. Refer to Table 14 for minimum CFM limitations and to Tables 10 through 12 for electrical data.

TABLE 14: ELECTRIC HEAT MINIMUM SUPPLY AIR CFM

HEATER		UNIT MODEL SIZE, NOMINAL TONS	
kW	VOLTAGE	10	12.5
		MINIMUM SUPPLY AIR CFM	
9	380/415	N/A	N/A
18		3000	3750
24		3000	3750
36		3000	3750
54		3000	3750

METRIC

HEATER		UNIT MODEL SIZE, NOMINAL TONS	
kW	VOLTAGE	10	12.5
		MINIMUM SUPPLY AIR CFM	
9	380/415	N/A	N/A
18		1.41	1.76
24		1.41	1.76
36		1.41	1.76
54		1.41	1.76

OPTIONAL GAS HEAT

These gas-fired heaters have aluminized-steel or optional stainless steel, tubular heat exchangers with spark ignition.

TABLE 15: GAS APPLICATION DATA

Unit		Input (MBH)	Output (MBH)	Temp Rise (°F)
Size	Opt.			
090	10	120	96	15-45
	15	175	140	30-60
120	15	175	140	15-45
150	15	175	140	10-40

GAS PIPING

Proper sizing of gas piping depends on the cubic feet per hour of gas flow required, specific gravity of the gas and the length of run. "National Fuel Gas Code" Z223.1 should be followed in all cases unless superseded by local codes or gas utility requirements. Refer to the Pipe Sizing Table 16. The heating value of the gas may differ with locality. The value should be checked with the local gas utility.

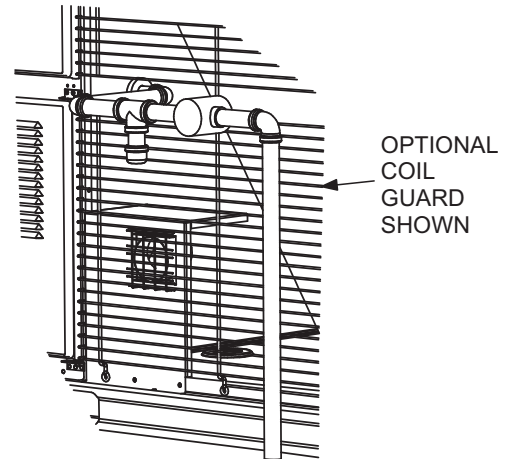


FIGURE 21 - SIDE ENTRY GAS PIPING

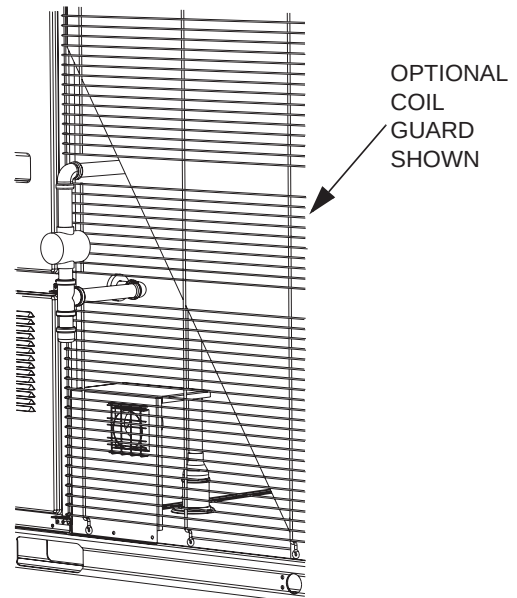


FIGURE 22 - BOTTOM ENTRY GAS PIPING

TABLE 16: GAS PIPE SIZING - CAPACITY OF PIPE

Length of Pipe ft. (m)	Nominal Iron Pipe Size		
	3/4 in.	1 in.	1-1/4 in.
10 (3)	278 (7.8)	520 (14.7)	1050 (29.7)
20 (6)	190 (5.3)	350 (9.9)	730 (20.6)
30 (9.1)	152 (4.3)	285 (8)	590 (16.7)
40 (12.1)	130 (3.6)	245 (6.9)	500 (14.1)
50 (15.2)	115 (3.2)	215 (6)	440 (12.4)
60 (18.2)	105 (2.9)	195 (5.5)	400 (12.4)
70 (21.3)	96 (2.7)	180 (5)	370 (10.4)
80 (24.3)	90 (2.5)	170 (4.8)	350 (9.9)
90 (27.4)	84 (2.3)	160 (4.5)	320 (9)
100 (30.4)	79 (2.2)	150 (4.2)	305 (8.6)

NOTE: Maximum capacity of pipe in cubic feet of gas per hour based upon a pressure drop of 0.3 inch W.C. and 0.6 specific gravity gas.

NOTE: There may be a local gas utility requirement specifying a minimum diameter for gas piping. All units require a 3/4 inch pipe connection at the entrance fitting. Line should not be sized smaller than the entrance fitting size.

GAS CONNECTION

The gas supply line can be routed within the space and roof curb, exiting through the unit's basepan. Refer to Figure 9 for the gas piping inlet location. Typical supply piping arrangements are shown in Figures 21 and 22. All pipe nipples, fittings, and the gas cock are field supplied or may be purchased in UP accessory kit #1GP0404.

Gas piping recommendations:

1. A drip leg and a ground joint union must be installed in the gas piping.
2. Where required by local codes, a manual shut-off valve must be installed outside of the unit.
3. Use wrought iron or steel pipe for all gas lines. Pipe dope should be applied sparingly to male threads only.

WARNING

Natural gas may contain some propane. Propane is an excellent solvent and will quickly dissolve white lead and most standard commercial compounds. A special pipe dope must be used when assembling wrought iron or steel pipe. Shellac based compounds such as Gaskolac or Stalastic, and compounds such as Rectorseal #5, Clydes's or John Crane may be used.

4. All piping should be cleaned of dirt and scale by hammering on the outside of the pipe and blowing out loose particles. Before initial start-up, be sure that all gas lines external to the unit have been purged of air.
5. The gas supply should be a separate line and installed in accordance with all safety codes as prescribed under "Limitations".
6. A 1/8-inch (3.175 mm) NPT plugged tapping, accessible for test gage connection, must be installed immediately upstream of the gas supply connection to the unit.
7. After the gas connections have been completed, open the main shut-off valve admitting *normal gas pressure* to the mains. *Check all joints for leaks with soap solution or other material suitable for the purpose. NEVER USE A FLAME.*

WARNING

FIRE OR EXPLOSION HAZARD

Failure to follow the safety warning exactly could result in serious injury, death or property damage.

Never test for gas leaks with an open flame. Use a commercially available soap solution made specifically for the detection of leaks to check all connections. A fire or explosion may result causing property damage, personal injury or loss of life.

CAUTION

The furnace and its individual shut-off valve must be disconnected from the gas supply piping system during any pressure testing at pressures in excess of 1/2 PSIG.

Pressures greater than 1/2 PSIG will cause gas valve damage resulting in a hazardous condition. If it is subjected to a pressure greater than 1/2 PSIG, the gas valve must be replaced.

The furnace must be isolated from the gas supply piping system by closing its individual manual shut-off valve during any pressure testing of the gas supply piping system at test pressures equal to or less than 1/2 PSIG.

WARNING

Threaded joints should be coated with a sealing compound that is resistant to the action of liquefied petroleum gases. **Do not use Teflon tape.**

LP UNITS, TANKS AND PIPING

All gas heat units are shipped from the factory equipped for natural gas use only. The unit may be converted in the field for use with LP gas with accessory kit model number 1NP0441.

All LP gas equipment must conform to the safety standards of the National Fire Protection Association.

For satisfactory operation, LP gas pressure must be 10.5 inch W.C. at the unit under full load. Maintaining proper gas pressure depends on three main factors:

1. The vaporization rate which depends on the temperature of the liquid and the "wetted surface" area of the container(s).
2. The proper pressure regulation. (Two-stage regulation is recommended).
3. The pressure drop in the lines between regulators and between the second stage regulator and the appliance. Pipe size required will depend on the length of the pipe run and the total load of all appliances.

Complete information regarding tank sizing for vaporization, recommended regulator settings, and pipe sizing is available from most regulator manufacturers and LP gas suppliers.

LP gas is an excellent solvent and will quickly dissolve white lead and most standard commercial compounds. A special pipe dope must be used when assembling wrought iron or steel pipe for LP. Shellac base compounds such as Gaskolac or Stalastic, and compounds such as Rectorseal #5, Clyde's, or John Crane may be used.

Check all connections for leaks when piping is completed using a soap solution. **NEVER USE A FLAME.**

WARNING

FIRE OR EXPLOSION HAZARD

Failure to follow the safety warning exactly could result in serious injury, death or property damage.

Never test for gas leaks with an open flame. Use a commercially available soap solution made specifically for the detection of leaks to check all connections. A fire or explosion may result causing property damage, personal injury or loss of life.

VENT AND COMBUSTION AIR

Venting slots in the heating compartment access panel remove the need for a combustion air hood. The gas heat flue exhaust is routed through factory installed exhaust piping

with screen. If necessary, a flue exhaust extension may be installed at the point of installation.

OPTIONS/ACCESSORIES

ELECTRIC HEAT

Electric heaters are available as field installed accessories. Refer to electric heat instructions for installation. These heaters mount in the heat compartment with the heating elements extending into the supply air chamber. All electric heaters are fused and intended for use with single point power supply.

MOTORIZED OUTDOOR DAMPER

The Motorized Outdoor Damper can be a factory installed option or a field installed accessory. If factory installed, refer to the instructions included with the outdoor air hood to complete the assembly. Field installed Motorized Outdoor Damper accessories include complete instructions for installation.

ECONOMIZER

The Economizer can be a factory installed option or a field installed accessory. If factory installed, refer to the instructions included with the outdoor air hood to complete the assembly. Field installed Economizer accessories include complete instructions for installation.

There are two Economizer options:

1. Down Flow application with barometric relief hood standard.
2. Horizontal Flow application that requires the purchase of a barometric relief hood.

POWER EXHAUST

The Power Exhaust can be a factory installed option or a field installed accessory. If factory installed, refer to the instructions included with the outdoor air hood to complete the assembly. Field installed Power Exhaust accessories include complete instructions for installation.

The Power Exhaust factory installed option is for Down Flow application only.

There are two field installed Power Exhaust accessories:

1. Down Flow application.
2. Horizontal Flow application that requires the purchase of a barometric relief hood.

RAIN HOOD

All of the hood components, including the filters, the gasketing and the hardware for assembling, are packaged and located between the condenser coil section and the main unit

cabinet, if the unit has factory installed options. If field installed accessories are being installed all parts necessary for the installation comes in the accessory.

ECONOMIZER AND POWER EXHAUST SET POINT ADJUSTMENTS AND INFORMATION

Remove the top rear access panel from the unit. Locate the economizer control module, where the following adjustments will be made.

CAUTION

Extreme care must be exercised in turning all set point, maximum and minimum damper positioning adjustment screws to prevent twisting them off.

MINIMUM POSITION ADJUSTMENT

- Check that the damper blades move smoothly without binding; carefully turn the Minimum Position Adjust screw (found on the damper control module) fully clockwise and then set the thermostat indoor fan switch to the ON position and then OFF or energize and de-energize terminals "R" to "G".
- With the thermostat set to the indoor fan ON position or terminals "R" to "G" energized, turn the Minimum Position Adjusting screw (located on the damper control module) counterclockwise until the desired minimum damper position has been attained.

ENTHALPY SET POINT ADJUSTMENT

The enthalpy set point may now be set by selecting the desired set point shown in the Enthalpy Set Point Adjustment Figure 23. Adjust as follows:

- For a single enthalpy operation carefully turn the set point adjusting screw (found on the damper control module) to the "A", "B", "C" or "D" setting corresponding

to the lettered curve of the Enthalpy Set Point Adjustment Figure 23.

- For a dual enthalpy operation, carefully turn the set point adjusting screw fully clockwise past the "D" setting.

POWER EXHAUST DAMPER SET POINT (WITH OR WITHOUT POWER EXHAUST)

- With no power exhaust option, adjust the Exhaust Air Adjustment Screw fully clockwise. This will allow 2nd stage cooling to operate.
- With power exhaust option, each building pressurization requirement will be different. The point at which the power exhaust comes on is determined by the economizer damper position (Percent Open). The Exhaust Air Adjustment Screw should be set at the Percent Open of the economizer damper at which the power exhaust is needed. It can be set from 0 to 100% damper open.

INDOOR AIR QUALITY AQ

Indoor Air Quality (indoor sensor input): Terminal AQ accepts a +2 to +10 Vdc signal with respect to the (AQ1) terminal. When the signal is below it's set point, the actuator is allowed to modulate normally in accordance with the enthalpy and mixed air sensor inputs. When the AQ signal exceeds it's set point setting and there is no call for free cooling, the actuator is proportionately modulated from the 2 to 10 Vdc signal, with 2 Vdc corresponding to full closed and 10 Vdc corresponding to full open. When there is no call for free cooling, the damper position is limited by the IAQ Max damper position setting. When the signal exceeds it's set point (Demand Control Ventilation Set Point) setting and there is a call for free cooling, the actuator modulates from the minimum position to the full open position based on the highest call from either the mixed air sensor input or the AQ voltage input.

- Optional CO₂ Space Sensor Kit Part # 2AQ04700324
- Optional CO₂ Sensor Kit Part # 2AQ04700424

Replace the top rear access panel on the unit.

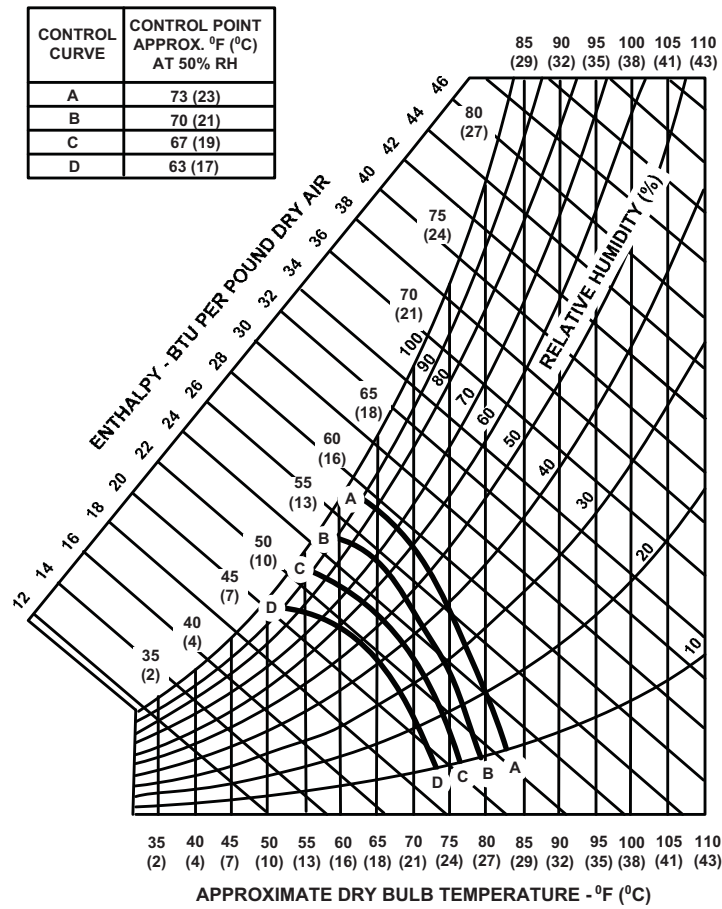


FIGURE 23 - ENTHALPY SET POINT CHART

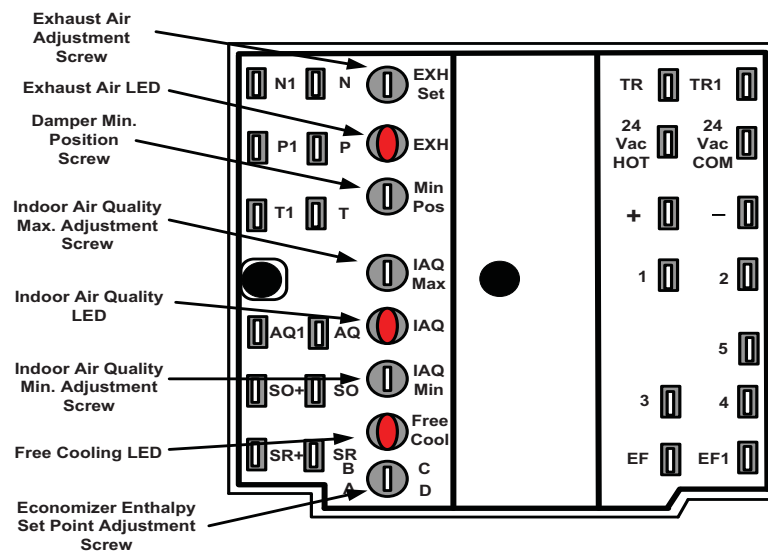


FIGURE 24 - HONEYWELL ECONOMIZER CONTROL W7212

PHASING

Predator® units are properly phased at the factory. Check for proper compressor rotation. If the blower or compressors rotate in the wrong direction at start-up, the electrical connection to the unit is misphased. Change the phasing of the **Field Line Connection at the factory or field supplied disconnect** to obtain proper rotation. (Scroll compressors operate in only one direction. If the scroll is drawing low amperage, has similar suction and discharge pressures, or producing a high noise level, the scroll is misphased.)

CAUTION

Scroll compressors require proper rotation to operate correctly. Units are properly phased at the factory. Do not change the internal wiring to make the blower condenser fans, or compressor rotate correctly.

BLOWER ROTATION

Check for proper supply air blower rotation. If the blower is rotating backwards, the line voltage at the unit point of power connection is misphased (See 'PHASING').

TABLE 17: SUPPLY AIR LIMITATIONS

Unit Size	Minimum CFM (m ³ /sec)	Maximum CFM (m ³ /sec)
090	2250 (1)	3750 (1.7)
120	3000 (1.4)	5000 (2.3)
150	3750 (1.7)	6250 (2.9)

BELT TENSION

The tension on the belt should be adjusted as shown in Figure 25.

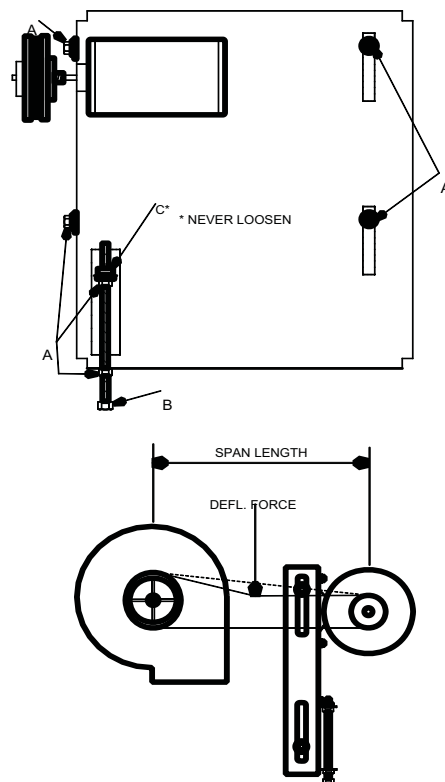


FIGURE 25 - BELT ADJUSTMENT

CAUTION

Procedure for adjusting belt tension:

1. Loosen six nuts (top and bottom) A.
2. Adjust by turning (B).
3. Never loosen nuts (C).
4. Use belt tension checker to apply a perpendicular force to one belt at the midpoint of the span as shown. Deflection distance of 4mm (5/32") is obtained.

To determine the deflection distance from normal position, use a straight edge from sheave to sheave as reference line. The recommended deflection force is as follows:

Tension new belts at the max. deflection force recommended for the belt section. Check the belt tension at least two times during the first 24 hours of operation. Any retensioning should fall between the min. and max. deflection force values.

5. After adjusting retighten nuts (A).

TABLE 18: BLOWER PERFORMANCE 7-1/2 TON STANDARD MOTOR - SIDE DUCT (IMPERIAL)

ESP (iwg)	Turns Open																	
	0			1			2			3			4			5		
	CFM	Watts	BHP	CFM	Watts	BHP	CFM	Watts	BHP	CFM	Watts	BHP	CFM	Watts	BHP	CFM	Watts	BHP
0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3193	1490	1.60	2981	1310	1.41
0.4	3690	2230	2.39	3468	1950	2.09	3294	1750	1.88	3105	1550	1.66	2922	1370	1.47	2694	1210	1.30
0.6	3478	2110	2.26	3239	1830	1.96	3044	1640	1.76	2850	1440	1.54	2651	1270	1.36	2423	1120	1.20
0.8	3243	1980	2.12	3001	1720	1.85	2790	1520	1.63	2576	1330	1.43	2370	1170	1.26	2105	1020	1.09
1.0	3006	1830	1.96	2758	1580	1.70	2544	1400	1.50	2303	1230	1.32	2017	1050	1.13	1624	880	0.94
1.2	2758	1720	1.85	2533	1510	1.62	2230	1290	1.38	1891	1080	1.16	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.4	2447	1570	1.68	2182	1350	1.45	1769	1110	1.19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.6	2085	1410	1.51	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE 19: BLOWER PERFORMANCE 7-1/2 TON STANDARD MOTOR - SIDE DUCT (METRIC)

ESP (Pa)	Turns Open																	
	0			1			2			3			4			5		
	m ³ /s	In (kW)	Out (kW)	m ³ /s	In (kW)	Out (kW)	m ³ /s	In (kW)	Out (kW)	m ³ /s	In (kW)	Out (kW)	m ³ /s	In (kW)	Out (kW)	m ³ /s	In (kW)	Out (kW)
50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.51	1.49	1.19	1.36	1.31	1.05
100	1.74	2.23	1.78	1.64	1.95	1.55	1.55	1.75	1.40	1.46	1.55	1.24	1.38	1.37	1.10	1.27	1.21	0.97
149	1.64	2.11	1.68	1.53	1.83	1.46	1.44	1.64	1.39	1.34	1.44	1.15	1.25	1.27	1.01	1.14	1.12	0.89
199	1.53	1.98	1.58	1.42	1.72	1.38	1.32	1.52	1.38	1.22	1.33	1.07	1.12	1.17	0.94	0.99	1.02	0.81
249	1.42	1.83	1.46	1.30	1.58	1.27	1.20	1.40	1.28	1.09	1.23	0.98	0.95	1.05	0.84	0.77	0.88	0.70
299	1.30	1.72	1.38	1.20	1.51	1.21	1.05	1.29	1.17	0.89	1.08	0.91	—	—	—	—	—	—
349	1.15	1.57	1.25	1.03	1.35	1.08	0.83	1.11	1.01	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
399	0.98	1.41	1.26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE 20: BLOWER PERFORMANCE 7-1/2 TON OPTIONAL MOTOR - SIDE DUCT (IMPERIAL)

ESP (iwg)	Turns Open																	
	0			1			2			3			4			5		
	CFM	Watts	BHP	CFM	Watts	BHP	CFM	Watts	BHP	CFM	Watts	BHP	CFM	Watts	BHP	CFM	Watts	BHP
0.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2783	1500	1.61	2507	1300	1.39
1.0	3555	2440	2.62	3285	2120	2.27	3047	1860	2.00	2778	1590	1.71	2507	1390	1.49	2209	1180	1.27
1.2	3320	2310	2.48	3034	1990	2.13	2799	1730	1.86	2510	1480	1.59	2213	1260	1.35	1846	1050	1.13
1.4	3101	2160	2.32	2796	1860	2.00	2466	1590	1.71	2188	1330	1.43	1721	1090	1.17	—	—	—
1.6	2864	2040	2.19	2489	1710	1.83	2145	1450	1.56	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.8	2524	1860	2.00	2182	1550	1.66	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.0	2189	1680	1.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE 21: BLOWER PERFORMANCE 7-1/2 TON OPTIONAL MOTOR - SIDE DUCT (METRIC)

ESP (Pa)	Turns Open																	
	0			1			2			3			4			5		
	m ³ /s	In (kW)	Out (kW)	m ³ /s	In (kW)	Out (kW)	m ³ /s	In (kW)	Out (kW)	m ³ /s	In (kW)	Out (kW)	m ³ /s	In (kW)	Out (kW)	m ³ /s	In (kW)	Out (kW)
100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.31	1.5	1.20	1.18	1.3	1.04
149	1.68	2.44	1.95	1.55	2.12	1.70	1.44	1.86	1.49	1.31	1.59	1.27	1.18	1.39	1.11	1.04	1.18	0.94
199	1.52	2.31	1.85	1.43	1.99	1.59	1.32	1.73	1.38	1.18	1.48	1.18	1.04	1.26	1.01	0.87	1.05	0.84
249	1.46	2.16	1.73	1.31	1.86	1.49	1.16	1.59	1.27	1.03	1.33	1.06	0.81	1.09	0.87	—	—	—
299	1.35	2.04	1.63	1.17	1.71	1.36	1.01	1.45	1.16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
349	1.19	1.86	1.49	1.03	1.55	1.24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
399	1.03	1.68	1.34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE 22: BLOWER PERFORMANCE 10 TON STANDARD MOTOR - SIDE DUCT (IMPERIAL)

ESP (iwg)	Turns Open																	
	0			1			2			3			4			5		
	CFM	Watts	BHP	CFM	Watts	BHP	CFM	Watts	BHP	CFM	Watts	BHP	CFM	Watts	BHP	CFM	Watts	BHP
0.4	4820	2675	2.87	4582	2362	2.53	4319	2080	2.23	4086	1842	1.98	3863	1648	1.77	3590	1430	1.53
0.6	4522	2496	2.68	4307	2215	2.38	4025	1941	2.08	3713	1678	1.80	3464	1499	1.61	3149	1291	1.38
0.8	4223	2332	2.50	3973	2062	2.21	3656	1783	1.91	3363	1550	1.66	3026	1350	1.45	-	-	-
1.0	3913	2174	2.33	3679	1923	2.06	3262	1619	1.74	2721	1330	1.43	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.2	3521	1978	2.12	3104	1693	1.82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.4	2790	1660	1.78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE 23: BLOWER PERFORMANCE 10 TON STANDARD MOTOR - SIDE DUCT (METRIC)

ESP (Pa)	Turns Open																	
	0			1			2			3			4			5		
	m ³ /s	In (kW)	Out (kW)	m ³ /s	In (kW)	Out (kW)	m ³ /s	In (kW)	Out (kW)	m ³ /s	In (kW)	Out (kW)	m ³ /s	In (kW)	Out (kW)	m ³ /s	In (kW)	Out (kW)
100	2.27	2.68	2.14	2.16	2.36	1.89	2.04	2.08	1.66	1.93	1.84	1.47	1.82	1.65	1.32	1.69	1.43	1.14
149	2.13	2.50	2.00	2.03	2.22	1.77	1.90	1.94	1.55	1.75	1.68	1.34	1.63	1.50	1.20	1.49	1.29	1.03
199	1.99	2.33	1.87	1.88	2.06	1.65	1.73	1.78	1.43	1.59	1.55	1.24	1.43	1.35	1.08	-	-	-
249	1.85	2.17	1.74	1.74	1.92	1.54	1.54	1.62	1.30	1.28	1.33	1.06	-	-	-	-	-	-
299	1.66	1.98	1.58	1.46	1.69	1.35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
349	1.32	1.66	1.33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE 24: BLOWER PERFORMANCE 10 TON OPTIONAL MOTOR - SIDE DUCT (IMPERIAL)

ESP (iwg)	Turns Open																	
	0			1			2			3			4			5		
	CFM	Watts	BHP	CFM	Watts	BHP	CFM	Watts	BHP	CFM	Watts	BHP	CFM	Watts	BHP	CFM	Watts	BHP
0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4960	2495	2.68
0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5091	2745	2.94	4646	2314	2.48
0.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5078	2937	3.15	4839	2584	2.77	4347	2153	2.31
1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	5075	3117	3.34	4767	2730	2.93	4487	2377	2.55	3946	1942	2.08
1.2	-	-	-	5068	3308	3.55	4742	2881	3.09	4427	2513	2.69	4108	2159	2.32	3501	1723	1.85
1.4	5079	3595	3.86	4787	3105	3.33	4452	2713	2.91	4012	2259	2.42	3665	1926	2.07	-	-	-
1.6	4739	3316	3.56	4482	2892	3.10	4098	2474	2.65	3543	2006	2.15	3057	1642	1.76	-	-	-
1.8	4461	3111	3.34	4070	2621	2.81	3552	2160	2.32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.0	3997	2782	2.98	3400	2219	2.38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.2	3496	2480	2.66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE 25: BLOWER PERFORMANCE 10 TON OPTIONAL MOTOR - SIDE DUCT (METRIC)

ESP (Pa)	Turns Open																	
	0			1			2			3			4			5		
	m ³ /s	In (kW)	Out (kW)	m ³ /s	In (kW)	Out (kW)	m ³ /s	In (kW)	Out (kW)	m ³ /s	In (kW)	Out (kW)	m ³ /s	In (kW)	Out (kW)	m ³ /s	In (kW)	Out (kW)
100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.34	2.50	2.00
149	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.40	2.75	2.20	2.19	2.31	1.85
199	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.40	2.94	2.35	2.28	2.58	2.07	2.05	2.15	1.72
249	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.40	3.12	2.49	2.25	2.73	2.18	2.12	2.38	1.90	1.86	1.94	1.55
299	-	-	-	2.39	3.31	2.65	2.24	2.88	2.30	2.09	2.51	2.01	1.94	2.16	1.73	1.65	1.72	1.38
349	2.40	3.60	2.88	2.26	3.11	2.48	2.10	2.71	2.17	1.89	2.26	1.81	1.73	1.93	1.54	-	-	-
399	2.24	3.32	2.65	2.12	2.89	2.31	1.93	2.47	1.98	1.67	2.01	1.60	1.44	1.64	1.31	-	-	-
448	2.11	3.11	2.49	1.92	2.62	2.10	1.68	2.16	1.73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
498	1.89	2.78	2.23	1.60	2.22	1.78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
548	1.65	2.48	1.98	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE 26: BLOWER PERFORMANCE 12-1/2 TON - SIDE DUCT (IMPERIAL)

ESP (inwg)	Turns Open																	
	0			1			2			3			4			5		
	CFM	Watts	BHP	CFM	Watts	BHP	CFM	Watts	BHP	CFM	Watts	BHP	CFM	Watts	BHP	CFM	Watts	BHP
0.4	-	-	-	6130	4171	4.47	5915	3774	4.05	5610	3309	3.55	5396	2948	3.16	4960	2495	2.68
0.6	-	-	-	5850	3932	4.22	5648	3565	3.82	5363	3136	3.36	5091	2745	2.94	4646	2314	2.48
0.8	5870	4273	4.58	5567	3715	3.98	5406	3380	3.62	5078	2937	3.15	4839	2584	2.77	4347	2153	2.31
1.0	5652	4087	4.38	5327	3518	3.77	5075	3117	3.34	4767	2730	2.93	4487	2377	2.55	3946	1942	2.08
1.2	5350	3820	4.10	5068	3308	3.55	4742	2881	3.09	4427	2513	2.69	4108	2159	2.32	-	-	-
1.4	5079	3595	3.86	4787	3105	3.33	4452	2713	2.91	4012	2259	2.42	3665	1926	2.07	-	-	-
1.6	4739	3316	3.56	4482	2892	3.10	4098	2474	2.65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.8	4461	3111	3.34	4070	2621	2.81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.0	3997	2782	2.98	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE 27: BLOWER PERFORMANCE 12-1/2 TON - SIDE DUCT (METRIC)

ESP (Pa)	Turns Open																	
	0			1			2			3			4			5		
	m ³ /s	In (kW)	Out (kW)	m ³ /s	In (kW)	Out (kW)	m ³ /s	In (kW)	Out (kW)	m ³ /s	In (kW)	Out (kW)	m ³ /s	In (kW)	Out (kW)	m ³ /s	In (kW)	Out (kW)
100	-	-	-	2.89	4.17	3.34	2.79	3.77	3.02	2.65	3.31	2.65	2.55	2.95	2.36	2.34	2.50	2.00
149	-	-	-	2.76	3.93	3.15	2.67	3.57	2.85	2.53	3.14	2.51	2.40	2.75	2.20	2.19	2.31	1.85
199	2.77	4.27	3.42	2.63	3.72	2.97	2.55	3.38	2.70	2.40	2.94	2.35	2.28	2.58	2.07	2.05	2.15	1.72
249	2.67	4.09	3.27	2.51	3.52	2.81	2.40	3.12	2.49	2.25	2.73	2.18	2.12	2.38	1.90	1.86	1.94	1.55
299	2.52	3.82	3.06	2.39	3.31	2.65	2.24	2.88	2.30	2.09	2.51	2.01	1.94	2.16	1.73	-	-	-
349	2.40	3.60	2.88	2.26	3.11	2.48	2.10	2.71	2.17	1.89	2.26	1.81	1.73	1.93	1.54	-	-	-
399	2.24	3.32	2.65	2.12	2.89	2.31	1.93	2.47	1.98	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
448	2.11	3.11	2.49	1.92	2.62	2.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
498	1.89	2.78	2.23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE 28: BLOWER PERFORMANCE 7-1/2 TON STANDARD MOTOR - DOWNSHOT (IMPERIAL)

ESP (iwg)	Turns Open																	
	0			1			2			3			4			5		
	CFM	Watts	BHP	CFM	Watts	BHP	CFM	Watts	BHP	CFM	Watts	BHP	CFM	Watts	BHP	CFM	Watts	BHP
0.2	3478	2110	2.26	3239	1830	1.96	3044	1640	1.76	2850	1440	1.54	2651	1270	1.36	2423	1120	1.20
0.4	3243	1980	2.12	3001	1720	1.85	2790	1520	1.63	2576	1330	1.43	2370	1170	1.26	2105	1020	1.09
0.6	3006	1830	1.96	2758	1580	1.70	2544	1400	1.50	2303	1230	1.32	2017	1050	1.13	1624	880	0.94
0.8	2758	1720	1.85	2533	1510	1.62	2230	1290	1.38	1891	1080	1.16	–	–	–	–	–	–
1.0	2447	1570	1.68	2182	1350	1.45	1769	1110	1.19	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1.2	2085	1410	1.51	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

TABLE 29: BLOWER PERFORMANCE 7-1/2 TON STANDARD MOTOR - DOWNSHOT (METRIC)

ESP (Pa)	Turns Open																	
	0			1			2			3			4			5		
	m ³ /s	In (kW)	Out (kW)	m ³ /s	In (kW)	Out (kW)	m ³ /s	In (kW)	Out (kW)	m ³ /s	In (kW)	Out (kW)	m ³ /s	In (kW)	Out (kW)	m ³ /s	In (kW)	Out (kW)
50	1.64	2.11	1.68	1.53	1.83	1.46	1.44	1.64	1.39	1.34	1.44	1.15	1.25	1.27	1.01	1.14	1.12	0.89
100	1.53	1.98	1.58	1.42	1.72	1.38	1.32	1.52	1.38	1.22	1.33	1.07	1.12	1.17	0.94	0.99	1.02	0.81
149	1.42	1.83	1.46	1.30	1.58	1.27	1.20	1.40	1.28	1.09	1.23	0.98	0.95	1.05	0.84	0.77	0.88	0.70
199	1.30	1.72	1.38	1.20	1.51	1.21	1.05	1.29	1.17	0.89	1.08	0.91	–	–	–	–	–	–
249	1.15	1.57	1.25	1.03	1.35	1.08	0.83	1.11	1.01	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
299	0.98	1.41	1.26	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

TABLE 30: BLOWER PERFORMANCE 7-1/2 TON OPTIONAL MOTOR - DOWNSHOT (IMPERIAL)

ESP (iwg)	Turns Open																	
	0			1			2			3			4			5		
	CFM	Watts	BHP	CFM	Watts	BHP	CFM	Watts	BHP	CFM	Watts	BHP	CFM	Watts	BHP	CFM	Watts	BHP
0.4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2783	1500	1.61	2507	1300	1.39
0.6	–	–	–	3285	2120	2.27	3047	1860	2.00	2778	1590	1.71	2507	1390	1.49	2209	1180	1.27
0.8	–	–	–	3034	1990	2.13	2799	1730	1.86	2510	1480	1.59	2213	1260	1.35	1846	1050	1.13
1.0	3101	2160	2.32	2796	1860	2.00	2466	1590	1.71	2188	1330	1.43	1721	1090	1.17	–	–	–
1.2	2864	2040	2.19	2489	1710	1.83	2145	1450	1.56	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1.4	2524	1860	2.00	2182	1550	1.66	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1.6	2189	1680	1.80	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

TABLE 31: BLOWER PERFORMANCE 7-1/2 TON OPTIONAL MOTOR - DOWNSHOT (METRIC)

ESP (Pa)	Turns Open																	
	0			1			2			3			4			5		
	m ³ /s	In (kW)	Out (kW)	m ³ /s	In (kW)	Out (kW)	m ³ /s	In (kW)	Out (kW)	m ³ /s	In (kW)	Out (kW)	m ³ /s	In (kW)	Out (kW)	m ³ /s	In (kW)	Out (kW)
100	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1.31	1.5	1.20	1.18	1.3	1.04
149	1.67	2.44	1.95	1.55	2.12	1.70	1.44	1.86	1.49	1.31	1.59	1.27	1.18	1.39	1.11	1.04	1.18	0.94
199	1.57	2.31	1.85	1.43	1.99	1.59	1.32	1.73	1.38	1.18	1.48	1.18	1.04	1.26	1.01	0.87	1.05	0.84
249	1.46	2.16	1.73	1.31	1.86	1.49	1.16	1.59	1.27	1.03	1.33	1.06	0.81	1.09	0.87	–	–	–
299	1.35	2.04	1.63	1.17	1.71	1.36	1.01	1.45	1.16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
349	1.19	1.86	1.49	1.03	1.55	1.24	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
399	1.03	1.68	1.34	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

TABLE 32: BLOWER PERFORMANCE 10 TON STANDARD MOTOR - DOWNSHOT (IMPERIAL)

ESP (iwg)	Turns Open																	
	0			1			2			3			4			5		
	CFM	Watts	BHP	CFM	Watts	BHP	CFM	Watts	BHP	CFM	Watts	BHP	CFM	Watts	BHP	CFM	Watts	BHP
0.2	4543	2511	2.69	4362	2250	2.41	4139	1996	2.14	3911	1766	1.89	3719	1594	1.71	3518	1407	1.51
0.4	4311	2381	2.55	4115	2127	2.28	3862	1871	2.01	3611	1644	1.76	3386	1471	1.58	3153	1293	1.39
0.6	4032	2232	2.39	3804	1982	2.13	3508	1720	1.84	3246	1506	1.61	2971	1332	1.43	–	–	–
0.8	3706	2068	2.22	3428	1818	1.95	3078	1548	1.66	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1.0	3333	1892	2.03	2989	1644	1.76	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1.2	2914	1711	1.83	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

TABLE 33: BLOWER PERFORMANCE 10 TON STANDARD MOTOR - DOWNSHOT (METRIC)

ESP (Pa)	Turns Open																	
	0			1			2			3			4			5		
	m ³ /s	In (kW)	Out (kW)	m ³ /s	In (kW)	Out (kW)	m ³ /s	In (kW)	Out (kW)	m ³ /s	In (kW)	Out (kW)	m ³ /s	In (kW)	Out (kW)	m ³ /s	In (kW)	Out (kW)
50	2.14	2.51	2.01	2.06	2.25	1.80	1.95	2.00	1.60	1.85	1.77	1.41	1.75	1.59	1.27	1.66	1.41	1.13
100	2.03	2.38	1.91	1.94	2.13	1.70	1.82	1.87	1.50	1.70	1.64	1.31	1.60	1.47	1.18	1.49	1.29	1.03
149	1.90	2.23	1.79	1.80	1.98	1.59	1.66	1.72	1.38	1.53	1.51	1.20	1.40	1.33	1.07	–	–	–
199	1.75	2.07	1.65	1.62	1.82	1.45	1.45	1.55	1.24	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
249	1.57	1.89	1.51	1.41	1.64	1.32	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
299	1.38	1.71	1.37	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

TABLE 34: BLOWER PERFORMANCE 10 TON OPTIONAL MOTOR - DOWNSHOT (IMPERIAL)

ESP (inwg)	Turns Open																	
	0			1			2			3			4			5		
	CFM	Watts	BHP	CFM	Watts	BHP	CFM	Watts	BHP	CFM	Watts	BHP	CFM	Watts	BHP	CFM	Watts	BHP
0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4966	2666	2.86	4605	2290	2.46
0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4919	2473	2.65	4721	2515	2.70	4344	2145	2.30
0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	4929	3022	3.24	4665	2324	2.49	4450	2353	2.52	4048	1991	2.13
0.8	-	-	-	4908	3197	3.43	4668	2841	3.05	4391	2171	2.33	4151	2183	2.34	3717	1829	1.96
1.0	4915	3456	3.71	4651	3013	3.23	4388	2656	2.85	4096	2015	2.16	3825	2008	2.15	3352	1664	1.78
1.2	4653	3253	3.49	4377	2823	3.03	4089	2467	2.65	3779	1858	1.99	3471	1830	1.96	2951	1499	1.61
1.4	4372	3046	3.27	4087	2631	2.82	3771	2277	2.44	3442	1703	1.83	3090	1652	1.77	-	-	-
1.6	4070	2837	3.04	3780	2437	2.61	3434	2089	2.24	3084	1552	1.66	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.8	3748	2629	2.82	3455	2243	2.41	3078	1904	2.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.0	3406	2425	2.60	3114	2051	2.20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.2	3044	2228	2.39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE 35: BLOWER PERFORMANCE 10 TON OPTIONAL MOTOR - DOWNSHOT (METRIC)

ESP (Pa)	Turns Open																	
	0			1			2			3			4			5		
	m³/s	In (kW)	Out (kW)	m³/s	In (kW)	Out (kW)	m³/s	In (kW)	Out (kW)	m³/s	In (kW)	Out (kW)	m³/s	In (kW)	Out (kW)	m³/s	In (kW)	Out (kW)
50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.34	2.67	2.13	2.17	2.29	1.83
100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.32	2.47	1.98	2.23	2.51	2.01	2.05	2.15	1.72
149	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.33	3.02	2.42	2.20	2.32	1.86	2.10	2.35	1.88	1.91	1.99	1.59
199	-	-	-	2.32	3.20	2.56	2.20	2.84	2.27	2.07	2.17	1.74	1.96	2.18	1.75	1.75	1.83	1.46
249	2.32	3.46	2.76	2.20	3.01	2.41	2.07	2.66	2.12	1.93	2.01	1.61	1.81	2.01	1.61	1.58	1.66	1.33
299	2.20	3.25	2.60	2.07	2.82	2.26	1.93	2.47	1.97	1.78	1.86	1.49	1.64	1.83	1.46	1.39	1.50	1.20
349	2.06	3.05	2.44	1.93	2.63	2.10	1.78	2.28	1.82	1.62	1.70	1.36	1.46	1.65	1.32	-	-	-
399	1.92	2.84	2.27	1.78	2.44	1.95	1.62	2.09	1.67	1.46	1.55	1.24	-	-	-	-	-	-
448	1.77	2.63	2.10	1.63	2.24	1.79	1.45	1.90	1.52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
498	1.61	2.43	1.94	1.47	2.05	1.64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
548	1.44	2.23	1.78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE 36: BLOWER PERFORMANCE 12-1/2 TON - DOWNSHOT (IMPERIAL)

ESP (iwg)	Turns Open																	
	0			1			2			3			4			5		
	CFM	Watts	BHP	CFM	Watts	BHP	CFM	Watts	BHP	CFM	Watts	BHP	CFM	Watts	BHP	CFM	Watts	BHP
0.4	5576	4015	4.32	5370	3547	3.80	5171	3197	3.43	5007	2884	3.09	4721	2515	2.70	4344	2145	2.30
0.6	5376	3839	4.12	5147	3376	3.62	4929	3022	3.24	4735	2704	2.90	4450	2353	2.52	4048	1991	2.13
0.8	5155	3652	3.92	4908	3197	3.43	4668	2841	3.05	4411	2501	2.68	4151	2183	2.34	3717	1829	1.96
1.0	4915	3456	3.71	4651	3013	3.23	4388	2656	2.85	4035	2281	2.45	3825	2008	2.15	-	-	-
1.2	4653	3253	3.49	4377	2823	3.03	4089	2467	2.65	3608	2051	2.20	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.4	4372	3046	3.27	4087	2621	2.82	3771	2277	2.44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.6	4070	2837	3.04	3780	2437	2.61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.8	3748	2629	2.82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE 37: BLOWER PERFORMANCE 12-1/2 TON - DOWNSHOT (METRIC)

ESP (Pa)	Turns Open																	
	0			1			2			3			4			5		
	m ³ /s	In (kW)	Out (kW)	m ³ /s	In (kW)	Out (kW)	m ³ /s	In (kW)	Out (kW)	m ³ /s	In (kW)	Out (kW)	m ³ /s	In (kW)	Out (kW)	m ³ /s	In (kW)	Out (kW)
100	2.63	4.01	3.21	2.53	3.55	2.84	2.44	3.20	2.56	2.36	2.88	2.31	2.23	2.51	2.01	2.05	2.15	1.72
149	2.54	3.84	3.07	2.43	3.38	2.70	2.33	3.02	2.42	2.23	2.70	2.16	2.10	2.35	1.88	1.91	1.99	1.59
199	2.43	3.65	2.92	2.32	3.20	2.56	2.20	2.84	2.27	2.08	2.50	2.00	1.96	2.18	1.75	1.75	1.83	1.46
249	2.32	3.46	2.76	2.20	3.01	2.41	2.07	2.66	2.12	1.90	2.28	1.83	1.81	2.01	1.61	-	-	-
299	2.20	3.25	2.60	2.07	2.82	2.26	1.93	2.47	1.97	1.70	2.05	1.64	-	-	-	-	-	-
349	2.06	3.05	2.44	1.93	2.63	2.10	1.78	2.28	1.82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
399	1.92	2.84	2.27	1.78	2.44	1.95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
448	1.77	2.63	2.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

NOTES FOR TABLE 18 THROUGH TABLE 37:

- Blower performance includes dry coil and two-inch filters.
- Blower performance for gas heat includes the maximum number of heat tubes available for each tonnage.
- ESP (External Static Pressure) given is that available for the supply and return air duct system. All internal resistances have been deducted from the total static pressure of the blower.

TABLE 38: INDOOR BLOWER SPECIFICATIONS

MODEL	MOTOR					MOTOR SHEAVE			BLOWER SHEAVE			BELT
	HP	RPM	Eff.	SF	Frame	Datum Dia. (in.)	Bore (in.)	Model	Datum Dia. (in.)	Bore (in.)	Model	
DM090	3	1725	80%	1.15	56	3.4 - 4.4	7/8	1VM50	5.5	1	AK59	A49
	3	1725	80%	1.15	56	3.4 - 4.4	7/8	1VM50	5.0	1	AK54	A47
DM120	2	1725	80%	1.15	56	3.4 - 4.4	7/8	1VM50	7	1	AK74	A54
	4	1725	80%	1.15	184T	4.3 - 5.3	1-1/8	1VP56	6.2	1	BK72	BX56
DM150	4	1725	87%	1.15	184T	4.3 - 5.3	1-1/8	1VP56	6.2	1	BK72	BX56

AIR BALANCE

Start the supply air blower motor. Adjust the resistances in both the supply and the return air duct systems to balance the air distribution throughout the conditioned space. The job specifications may require that this balancing be done by someone other than the equipment installer.

CAUTION
--

Belt drive blower systems <u>MUST</u> be adjusted to the specific static and CFM requirements for the application. The Belt drive blowers are <u>NOT</u> set at the factory for any specific static or CFM. Adjustments of the blower speed and belt tension are <u>REQUIRED</u>. Tighten blower pulley and motor sheave set screws after these adjustments. Re-checking set screws after 10-12 hrs. run time is recommended.
--

CHECKING AIR QUANTITY

METHOD ONE

1. Remove the dot plugs from the duct panel (for location of the dot plugs see Figure 10).
2. Insert eight-inches of 1/4 inch metal tubing into the air-flow on both sides of the indoor coil.

NOTE: The tubes must be inserted and held in a position perpendicular to the air flow so that velocity pressure will not affect the static pressure readings.

3. Use an Inclined Manometer or Magnehelic to determine the pressure drop across a dry evaporator coil. Since the moisture on an evaporator coil can vary greatly, measuring the pressure drop across a wet coil under field conditions could be inaccurate. To assure a dry coil, the compressors should be de-activated while the test is being run.

NOTE: De-energize the compressors before taking any test measurements to assure a dry evaporator coil.

4. The CFM through the unit can be determined from the pressure drop indicated by the manometer by referring to Figure 26. In order to obtain an accurate measurement, be certain that the air filters are clean.
5. To adjust Measured CFM to Required CFM, see 'SUPPLY AIR DRIVE ADJUSTMENT'.
6. After readings have been obtained, remove the tubes and replace the dot plugs.
7. Tighten blower pulley and motor sheave set screws after any adjustments. Re-check set screws after 10-12 hrs. run time is recommended.

WARNING

Failure to properly adjust the total system air quantity can result in extensive blower damage.

METHOD TWO

1. Drill two 5/16 inch holes, one in the return air duct as close to the inlet of the unit as possible, and another in the supply air duct as close to the outlet of the unit as possible.
2. Using the whole drilled in step 1, insert eight inches of 1/4 inch metal tubing into the airflow of the return and supply air ducts of the unit.

NOTE: The tubes must be inserted and held in position perpendicular to the airflow so that velocity pressure will not affect the static pressure readings.

3. Use an Inclined Manometer or Magnehelic to determine the pressure drop across the unit. This is the External Static Pressure (ESP). In order to obtain an accurate measurement, be certain that the air filters are clean.
4. Determine the number of turns the variable motor sheave is open.
5. Select the correct blower performance table for the unit from Tables 18 - 37. Tables are presented for horizontal and downflow configuration.
6. Determine the unit Measured CFM from the Blower Performance Table, External Static Pressure and the number of turns the variable motor sheave is open.
7. To adjust Measured CFM to Required CFM, see 'SUPPLY AIR DRIVE ADJUSTMENT'.
8. After reading has been obtained, remove the tubes and seal holes.
9. Tighten blower pulley and motor sheave set screws after any adjustments. Re-check set screws after 10-12 hrs. run time is recommended.

NOTE: With the addition of field installed accessories repeat this procedure.

WARNING

Failure to properly adjust the total system air quantity can result in extensive blower damage.

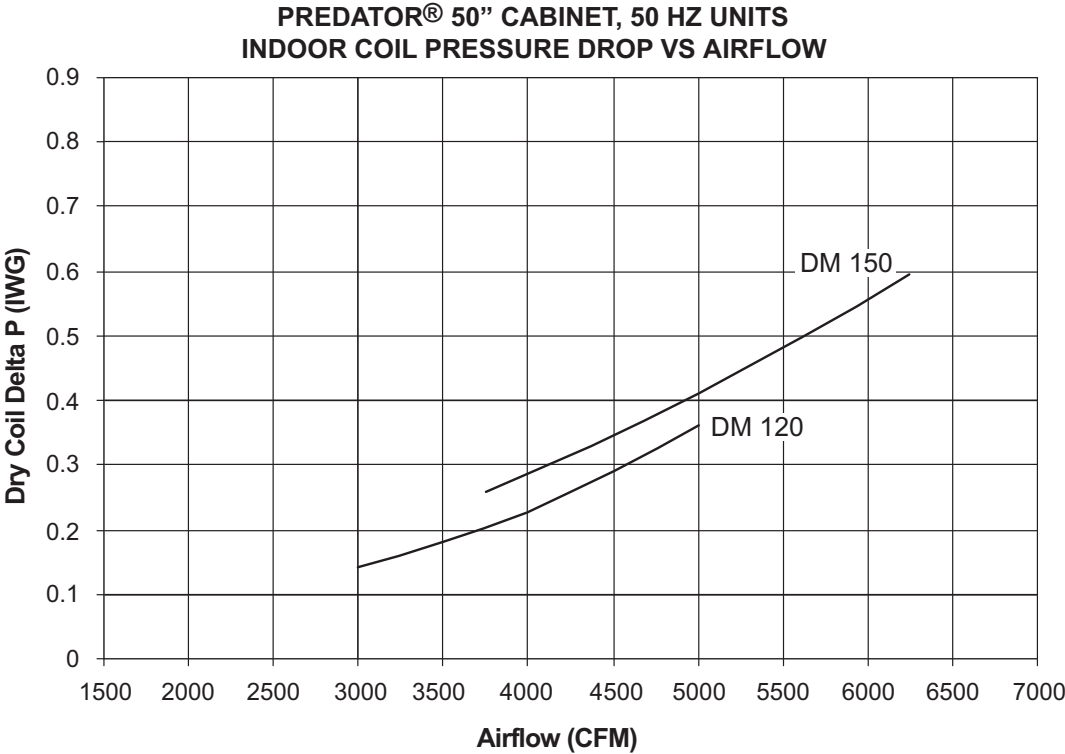


FIGURE 26 - DRY COIL DELTA P 50" CABINET

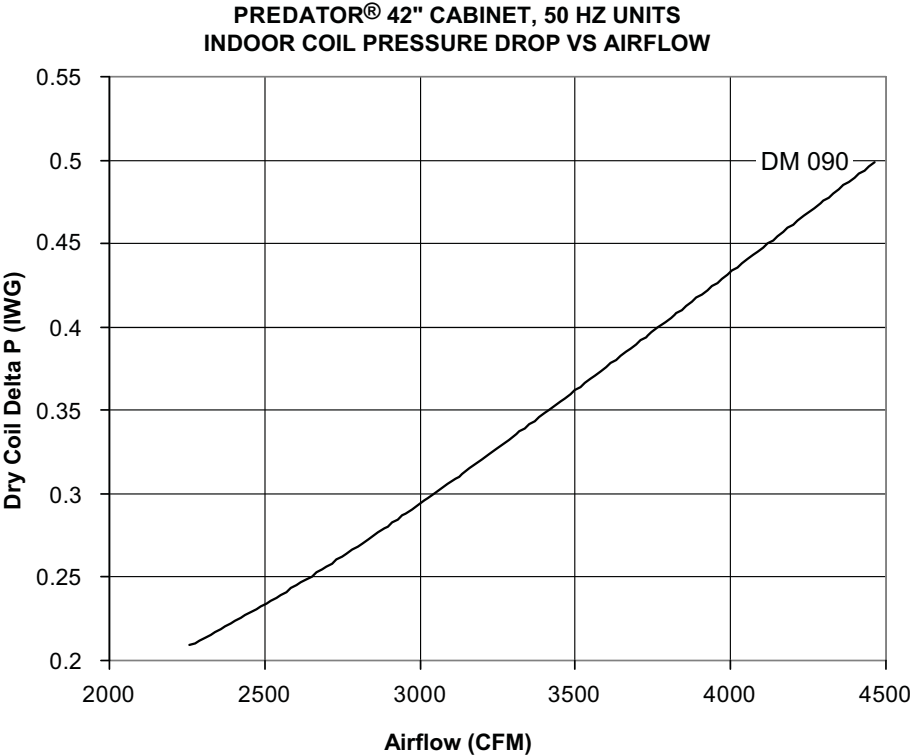


FIGURE 27 - DRY COIL DELTA P 42" CABINET

SUPPLY AIR DRIVE ADJUSTMENT

⚠ CAUTION

Before making any blower speed changes review the installation for any installation errors, leaks or undesirable systems effects that can result in loss of airflow.

Even small changes in blower speed can result in substantial changes in static pressure and BHP. BHP and AMP draw of the blower motor will increase by the cube of the blower speed. Static pressure will increase by the square of the blower speed. Only qualified personnel should make blower speed changes, strictly adhering to the fan laws.

At unit start-up, the measured CFM may be higher or lower than the required CFM. To achieve the required CFM, the speed of the drive may have adjusted by changing the datum diameter (DD) of the variable pitch motor sheave as described below:

$$\left(\frac{\text{Required CFM}}{\text{Measured CFM}} \right)^3 \cdot \text{Existing DD} = \text{New DD}$$

Use the following tables and the DD calculated per the above equation to adjust the motor variable pitch sheave.

EXAMPLE

A 12.5 ton unit was selected to deliver 4,000 CFM with a 3 HP motor, but the unit is delivering 3,800 CFM. The variable pitch motor sheave is set at 2 turns open.

Use the equation to determine the required DD for the new motor sheave.

$$\left(\frac{4,000 \text{ CFM}}{3,800 \text{ CFM}} \right)^3 \cdot 4.0 \text{ in.} = 4.21 \text{ in.}$$

Use Table 43 to locate the DD nearest to 4.21 in. Close the sheave to 1 turn open.

New BHP

$$= (\text{Speed increase})^3 \cdot \text{BHP at 3,800 CFM}$$

$$= (\text{Speed increase})^3 \cdot \text{Original BHP}$$

$$= \text{New BHP}$$

New motor Amps

$$= (\text{Speed increase})^3 \cdot \text{Amps at 3,800 CFM}$$

$$= (\text{Speed increase})^3 \cdot \text{Original Amps}$$

$$= \text{New Amps}$$

⚠ CAUTION

Belt drive blower systems MUST be adjusted to the specific static and CFM requirements for the application. The Belt drive blowers are NOT set at the factory for any specific static or CFM. Adjustments of the blower speed and belt tension are REQUIRED. Tighten blower pulley and motor sheave set screws after these adjustments. Re-checking set screws after 10-12 hrs. run time is recommended.

TABLE 39: ADDITIONAL STATIC RESISTANCE 50" CABINET (IMPERIAL)

CFM	Cooling Only*	Economizer† ‡	Electric Heat KW†				
			9	18	24	36	54
1900	0.06	0.02	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.10
2100	0.07	0.02	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.09	0.11
2300	0.08	0.02	0.07	0.08	0.09	0.10	0.13
2500	0.09	0.02	0.08	0.09	0.10	0.11	0.14
2700	0.11	0.03	0.09	0.10	0.12	0.13	0.16
2900	0.12	0.03	0.10	0.11	0.13	0.14	0.18
3100	0.14	0.03	0.12	0.13	0.15	0.16	0.20
3300	0.16	0.03	0.13	0.14	0.17	0.18	0.22
3500	0.18	0.04	0.15	0.16	0.19	0.20	0.24
3700	0.20	0.04	0.17	0.18	0.21	0.22	0.26
3900	0.23	0.04	0.19	0.20	0.23	0.24	0.28
4100	0.25	0.04	0.21	0.22	0.25	0.26	0.31
4300	0.28	0.05	0.23	0.24	0.28	0.29	0.34
4500	0.30	0.05	0.25	0.26	0.30	0.31	0.37
4700	0.33	0.05	0.28	0.29	0.33	0.34	0.40
4900	0.36	0.05	0.30	0.31	0.35	0.37	0.43
5100	0.39	0.06	0.33	0.34	0.38	0.40	0.46
5300	0.42	0.06	0.35	0.37	0.41	0.43	0.49
5500	0.45	0.06	0.38	0.40	0.44	0.46	0.53
5700	0.48	0.06	0.41	0.43	0.47	0.49	0.56
5900	0.52	0.07	0.44	0.46	0.50	0.53	0.59
6100	0.56	0.07	0.47	0.49	0.53	0.56	0.62
6300	0.60	0.07	0.50	0.53	0.56	0.59	0.65

*. Add these resistance values to the available static resistance in the respective Blower Performance Tables.

†. Deduct these resistance values from the available external static pressure shown in the respective Blower Performance Table.

‡. The pressure drop through the economizer is greater for 100% outdoor air than for 100% return air. If the resistance of the return air duct system is less than 0.25 IWG, the unit will deliver less CFM during full economizer operation.

TABLE 40: ADDITIONAL STATIC RESISTANCE 42" CABINET (IMPERIAL)

CFM	Cooling Only*	Economizer† ‡
1900	-0.004	0.07
2100	0.01	0.09
2300	0.01	0.11
2500	0.02	0.13
2700	0.03	0.16
2900	0.04	0.18
3100	0.05	0.20
3300	0.06	0.22
3500	0.07	0.24
3700	0.08	0.27
3900	0.09	0.29
4100	0.09	0.31
4300	0.10	0.33

*. Add these resistance values to the available static resistance in the respective Blower Performance Tables.

†. Deduct these resistance values from the available external static pressure shown in the respective Blower Performance Table.

‡. The pressure drop through the economizer is greater for 100% outdoor air than for 100% return air. If the resistance of the return air duct system is less than 0.25 IWG, the unit will deliver less CFM during full economizer operation.

TABLE 41: ADDITIONAL STATIC RESISTANCE 50" CABINET (METRIC)

M ³ S	Cooling Only [*]	Economizer ^{† ‡}	Electric Heat kW [†]				
			9	18	24	36	54
0.89	14.9	5.0	12.4	14.9	17.4	19.9	24.8
0.99	17.4	5.0	14.9	17.4	19.9	22.4	27.3
1.08	19.9	5.0	17.4	19.9	22.4	24.8	32.3
1.18	22.4	5.0	19.9	22.4	24.8	27.3	34.8
1.27	27.3	7.5	22.4	24.8	29.8	32.3	39.7
1.36	29.8	7.5	24.8	27.3	32.3	34.8	44.7
1.46	34.8	7.5	29.8	32.3	37.3	39.7	49.7
1.55	39.7	7.5	32.3	34.8	42.2	44.7	54.6
1.65	44.7	9.9	37.3	39.7	47.2	49.7	59.6
1.74	49.7	9.9	42.2	44.7	52.2	49.7	64.6
1.83	57.1	9.9	47.2	49.7	57.1	59.6	69.5
1.93	62.1	9.9	52.2	54.6	62.1	64.6	77.0
1.02	69.5	12.4	57.1	59.6	69.5	72.0	84.4
2.12	74.5	12.4	62.1	64.6	74.5	77.0	91.9
2.21	82.0	12.4	69.5	72.0	82.0	84.4	99.3
2.30	89.4	12.4	74.5	77.0	86.9	91.9	106.8
2.40	96.9	14.9	82.0	84.4	94.4	99.3	114.2
2.49	104.3	14.9	86.9	91.9	101.8	106.8	121.7
2.59	111.8	14.9	94.4	99.3	109.3	114.2	131.6
2.68	119.2	14.9	101.8	106.8	116.7	121.7	139.1
2.77	129.1	17.4	109.3	114.2	124.2	131.6	146.5
2.87	139.1	17.4	116.7	121.7	131.6	139.1	154.0
2.96	149.0	17.4	124.2	131.6	139.1	146.5	161.4

*. Add these resistance values to the available static resistance in the respective Blower Performance Tables.

†. Deduct these resistance values from the available external static pressure shown in the respective Blower Performance Table.

‡. The pressure drop through the economizer is greater for 100% outdoor air than for 100% return air. If the resistance of the return air duct system is less than 62.1 Pa, the unit will deliver less M³S during full economizer operation.

TABLE 42: ADDITIONAL STATIC RESISTANCE 42" CABINET (METRIC)

CFM	Cooling Only [*]	Economizer ^{† ‡}
0.9	-0.99	17.40
0.99	2.50	22.40
1.09	2.50	27.40
1.18	4.98	32.40
1.27	7.50	39.90
1.37	10.00	44.83
1.46	12.50	49.81
1.56	14.90	54.80
1.65	17.40	59.80
1.75	19.90	67.20
1.84	22.40	72.20
1.93	22.40	77.20
2.03	24.90	82.20

*. Add these resistance values to the available static resistance in the respective Blower Performance Tables.

†. Deduct these resistance values from the available external static pressure shown in the respective Blower Performance Table.

‡. The pressure drop through the economizer is greater for 100% outdoor air than for 100% return air. If the resistance of the return air duct system is less than 0.25 IWG, the unit will deliver less CFM during full economizer operation.

TABLE 43: MOTOR SHEAVE DATUM

1VM50x7/8 (1-1/2, 2 & 3 HP Motor)		1VP56x1-1/8 (5 HP Motor)	
Turns Open	Datum Dia. in.(mm.)	Turns Open	Datum Dia. in.(mm.)
0	4.4 (111.7)	1	5.3 (134.6)
1/2	4.3 (109.2)	1-1/2	5.2 (132)
1	4.2 (106.6)	2	5.1 (129.5)
1-1/2	4.1 (104.1)	2-1/2	5.0 (127)
2	4.0 (101.6)	3	4.9 (124.4)
2-1/2	3.9 (99)	3-1/2	4.8 (121.9)
3	3.8 (96.5)	4	4.7 (119.3)
3-1/2	3.7 (94)	4-1/2	4.6 (116.8)
4	3.6 (91.4)	5	4.5 (114.3)
4-1/2	3.5 (88.9)	5-1/2	4.4 (111.7)
5	3.4 (86.3)	6	4.3 (109.2)

OPERATION

SEQUENCE OF OPERATIONS OVERVIEW

For the Predator® series of units, the thermostat makes a circuit between "R" and "Y1" for the first stage of cooling.

The call is passed to the **Unit Control Board (UCB)**, which then determines whether the requested operation is available and, if so, which components to energize.

For gas heating, the UCB monitors the "W1" call but does not handle the operation of the gas furnace. An ignition control board controls the gas heater operation. For electric heat units, the UCB passes the call to the electric heater. In both cases, when the "W1" call is sensed, the indoor air blower is energized following a specified heating delay.

If at any time a call for both heating and cooling are present, the heating operation will be performed. If operating, the cooling system is halted as with a completion of a call for cooling. Heating always takes priority.

COOLING SEQUENCE OF OPERATION

CONTINUOUS BLOWER

By setting the room thermostat fan switch to "ON," the supply air blower will operate continuously.

INTERMITTENT BLOWER

With the room thermostat fan switch set to "AUTO" and the system switch set to either the "AUTO" or "HEAT" settings, the blower is energized whenever a cooling or heating operation is requested. The blower is energized after any specified delay associated with the operation.

When energized, the indoor blower has a minimum run time of 30 seconds. Additionally, the indoor blower has a delay of 10 seconds between operations.

NO OUTDOOR AIR OPTIONS

When the thermostat calls for the first stage of cooling, the low-voltage control circuit from "R" to "Y1" and "G" is completed. The UCB energizes the economizer (if installed and free cooling is available) or the first available compressor* and the condenser fans. For first stage cooling, compressor #1 is energized. If compressor #1 is unavailable, compressor #2 is energized. After completing the specified fan on delay for cooling, the UCB will energize the blower motor.

When the thermostat calls for the second stage of cooling, the low-voltage control circuit from "R" to "Y2" is completed. The control board energizes the first available compressor. If free cooling is being used for the first stage of cooling, compressor #1 is energized. If compressor #1 is active for first stage cooling or the first compressor is locked-out, compressor #2 is energized. In free-cooling mode, if the call for the

second stage of cooling continues for 20 minutes, compressor #2 is energized, provided it has not been locked-out.

If there is an initial call for both stages of cooling, the UCB will delay energizing compressor #2 by 30 seconds in order to avoid a power rush.

Once the thermostat has been satisfied, it will de-energize Y1 and Y2. If the compressors have satisfied their minimum run times, the compressors and condenser fans are de-energized. Otherwise, the unit operates each cooling system until the minimum run times for the compressors have been completed. Upon the final compressor de-energizing, the blower is stopped following the elapse of the fan off delay for cooling.

* To be available, a compressor must not be locked-out due to a high or low-pressure switch or freezestat trip and the **Anti-Short Cycle Delay (ASCD)** must have elapsed.

ECONOMIZER WITH SINGLE ENTHALPY SENSOR -

When the room thermostat calls for "first-stage" cooling, the low voltage control circuit from "R" to "G" and "Y1" is completed. The UCB energizes the blower motor (if the fan switch on the room thermostat is set in the "AUTO" position) and drives the economizer dampers from fully closed to their minimum position. If the enthalpy of the outdoor air is below the set point of the enthalpy controller (previously determined), "Y1" energizes the economizer. The dampers will modulate to maintain a constant supply air temperature as monitored by the discharge air sensor. If the outdoor air enthalpy is above the set point, "Y1" energizes compressor #1.

When the thermostat calls for "second-stage" cooling, the low voltage control circuit from "R" to "Y2" is completed. The UCB energizes the first available compressor. If the enthalpy of the outdoor air is below the set point of the enthalpy controller (i.e. first stage has energized the economizer), "Y2" will energize compressor #1. If the outdoor air is above the set point, "Y2" will energize compressor #2.

Once the thermostat has been satisfied, it will de-energize "Y1" and "Y2". If the compressors have satisfied their minimum run times, the compressors and condenser fans are de-energized. Otherwise, the unit operates each cooling system until the minimum run times for the compressors have been completed. Upon the final compressor de-energizing, the blower is stopped following the elapse of the fan off delay for cooling, and the economizer damper goes to the closed position. If the unit is in continues fan operation, the economizer damper goes to the minimum position.

ECONOMIZER WITH DUAL ENTHALPY SENSORS -

The operation with the dual enthalpy sensors is identical to the single sensor except that a second enthalpy sensor is mounted in the return air. This return air sensor allows the economizer to choose between outdoor air and return air, whichever has the lowest enthalpy value, to provide maximum operating efficiency.

ECONOMIZER WITH POWER EXHAUST -

A unit equipped with an economizer (single or dual enthalpy) and a power exhaust operates as specified above with one addition. The power exhaust motor is energized 45 seconds after the actuator position exceeds the exhaust fan set point on the economizer control. When the power exhaust is operating, the second stage of mechanical cooling will not operate. As always, the "R" to "G" connection provides minimum position but does not provide power exhaust operation.

MOTORIZED OUTDOOR AIR DAMPERS -

This system operation is the same as the units with no outdoor air options with one exception. When the "R" to "G" circuit is complete, the motorized damper drives open to a position set by the thumbwheel on the damper motor. When the "R" to "G" circuit is opened, the damper spring returns fully closed.

COOLING OPERATION ERRORS

Each cooling system is monitored for operation outside of the intended parameters. Errors are handled as described below. All system errors override minimum run times for compressors.

HIGH-PRESSURE LIMIT SWITCH

During cooling operation, if a high-pressure limit switch opens, the UCB will de-energize the associated compressor, initiate the ASCD (Anti-short cycle delay), and, if the other compressor is idle, stop the condenser fans. If the call for cooling is still present at the conclusion of the ASCD, the UCB will re-energize the halted compressor.

Should a high-pressure switch open three times within two hours of operation, the UCB will lock-out the associated compressor and flash a code (see Table 52). If the other compressor is inactive, the condenser fans will be de-energized.

LOW-PRESSURE LIMIT SWITCH

The low-pressure limit switch is not monitored during the initial 30 seconds of a cooling system's operation. For the following 30 seconds, the UCB will monitor the low-pressure switch to ensure it closes. If the low-pressure switch fails to close after the 30-second monitoring phase, the UCB will de-energize the associated compressor, initiate the ASCD, and, if the other compressor is idle, stop the condenser fans.

Once the low-pressure switch has been proven (closed during the 30-second monitor period described above), the UCB will monitor the low-pressure limit switch for any openings. If the low-pressure switch opens for greater than 5 seconds, the UCB will de-energize the associated compressor, initiate the ASCD, and, if the other compressor is idle, stop the condenser fans.

If the call for cooling is still present at the conclusion of the ASCD, the UCB will re-energize the halted compressor.

Should a low-pressure switch open three times within one hour of operation, the UCB will lock-out the associated compressor and flash a code (Table 52). If the other compressor is inactive, the condenser fans will be de-energized.

FREEZESTAT

During cooling operation, if a freezestat opens, the UCB will de-energize the associated compressor, initiate the ASCD, and, if the other compressor is idle, stop the condenser fans. If the call for cooling is still present at the conclusion of the ASCD, the UCB will re-energize the halted compressor.

Should a freezestat open three times within two hours of operation, the UCB will lock-out the associated compressor and flash a code (Table 52). If the other compressor is inactive, the condenser fans will be de-energized.

LOW AMBIENT COOLING

To determine when to operate in low ambient mode, the UCB has a pair of terminals connected to a temperature-activated switch set at 45°F. When the low ambient switch is closed and the thermostat is calling for cooling, the UCB will operate in the low ambient mode.

Low ambient mode operates the compressors in this manner: 10 minutes on, 5 minutes off. The indoor blower is operated throughout the cycle. The 5-minute off period is necessary to defrost the indoor coil.

Low ambient mode always begins with compressor operation. Compressor minimum run time may extend the minutes of compressor operation. The defrost cycle will begin immediately following the elapse of the minimum run time.

When operating in low ambient mode, the UCB will not lock-out the compressors due to a freezestat trip. However, a freezestat trip will de-energize the associated compressor. If the call for cooling is still present at the end of the ASCD and the freezestat has closed, the unit will resume operation.

SAFETY CONTROLS

The unit control board monitors the following inputs for each cooling system:

1. A suction line freezestat to protect against low evaporator temperatures due to a low airflow or a low return air temperature, (opens at 26 ± 5 °F and resets at 38 ± 5 °F).
2. A high-pressure switch to protect against excessive discharge pressures due to a blocked condenser coil or a condenser motor failure, (opens at 405 ± 10 psig or 440 ± 10 psig depending on unit model).
3. A low-pressure switch to protect against loss of refrigerant charge, (opens at 22 ± 5 psig or 45 ± 5 psig).

The above pressure switches are hard-soldered to the unit. The refrigeration systems are independently monitored and controlled. On any fault, only the associated system will be

affected by any safety/preventive action. The other refrigerant system will continue in operation unless it is affected by the fault as well.

The unit control board monitors the temperature limit switch of electric heat units and the temperature limit switch and the gas valve of gas furnace units.

COMPRESSOR PROTECTION

In addition to the external pressure switches, the compressors also have inherent (internal) protection. If there is an abnormal temperature rise in a compressor, the protector will open to shut down the compressor. The UCB incorporates features to minimize compressor wear and damage. An **Anti-Short Cycle Delay (ASCD)** is utilized to prevent operation of a compressor too soon after its previous run. Additionally, a minimum run time is imposed any time a compressor is energized.

The ASCD is initiated on unit start-up and on any compressor reset or lock-out.

FLASH CODES

The UCB will initiate a flash code associated with errors within the system. Refer to UNIT CONTROL BOARD FLASH CODES Table 52.

RESET

Remove the call for cooling, by raising thermostat setting higher than the conditioned space temperature. This resets any pressure or freestat flash codes.

ELECTRIC HEATING SEQUENCE OF OPERATIONS

The following sequence describes the operation of the electric heat section.

Two-stage heating:

- a. Upon a call for first stage heat by the thermostat, the heater relay (RA) will be energized. After completing the specified fan on delay for heating, the UCB will energize the blower motor. If the second stage of heat is required, heater relay (RB) will be energized. After completing the specified fan on delay for heating, the UCB will energize the blower motor.
- b. The thermostat will cycle the electric heat to satisfy the heating requirements of the conditioned space.

ELECTRIC HEAT OPERATION ERRORS

TEMPERATURE LIMIT

If the UCB senses zero volts from the high temperature limit, the indoor blower motor is immediately energized.

This limit is monitored regardless of unit operation status, i.e. the limit is monitored at all times.

If the temperature limit opens three times within one hour, it will lock-on the indoor blower motor and a flash code is initiated (See Table 52).

SAFETY CONTROLS

The UCB monitors the temperature limit switch of electric heat units.

The control circuit includes the following safety controls:

LIMIT SWITCH (LS)

This control is located inside the heater compartment and is set to open at the temperature indicated in the Electric Heat Limit Setting Table 44. It resets automatically. The limit switch operates when a high temperature condition, caused by inadequate supply air flow occurs, thus shutting down the heater and energizing the blower.

TABLE 44: ELECTRIC HEAT LIMIT SETTING

UNIT (TONS)	VOLTAGE	HEATER kW	LIMIT SWITCH OPENS °F
10, 12.5	380/415	18	150
10, 12.5		24	150
10, 12.5		34	150
10, 12.5		54	130

FLASH CODES

The UCB will initiate a flash code associated with errors within the system. Refer to UNIT CONTROL BOARD FLASH CODES Table 52.

RESET

Remove the call for heating by lowering the thermostat setting lower than the conditioned space temperature. This resets any flash codes.

ELECTRIC HEAT ANTICIPATOR SETPOINTS

It is important that the anticipator setpoint be correct. Too high of a setting will result in longer heat cycles and a greater temperature swing in the conditioned space. Reducing the value below the correct setpoint will give shorter "ON" cycles and may result in the lowering of the temperature within the conditioned space. Refer to Table 45 for the required electric heat anticipator setting.

TABLE 45: ELECTRIC HEAT ANTICIPATOR SETPOINTS

SETTING, AMPS	
W1	W2
0.13	0.1

GAS HEATING SEQUENCE OF OPERATIONS

When the thermostat calls for the first stage of heating, the low-voltage control circuit from “R” to “W1” is completed. A call for heat passes through the UCB to the **Ignition Control Board (ICB)**. The UCB monitors the “W1” call and acts upon any call for heat by monitoring the **Gas Valve (GV)**. Once voltage has been sensed at the GV, the UCB will initiate the fan on delay for heating, energizing the indoor blower the specified delay has elapsed.

When the thermostat has been satisfied, heating calls are ceased. The GV is immediately closed. The blower is de-energized after the fan off delay for heating has elapsed. The draft motor performs a 30-second post purge.

IGNITION CONTROL BOARD

FIRST STAGE OF HEATING

When the ICB receives a call for first stage of heating, “W1,” the draft motor is energized. Once the draft motor has been proven, a 30-second purge is initiated. At the end of the purge, the GV is opened, and the spark ignitor is energized for 10 seconds. The ICB then checks for the presence of flame. If flame is detected, the ICB enters a flame stabilization period. If flame was not detected, the GV closes, and a retry operation begins.

During the flame stabilization period, a loss of the flame for 2 seconds will cause the GV to close and the retry operation to begin. After the flame stabilization period, a loss of flame for 3/4 second will cause the GV to close and the retry operation to begin.

At the conclusion of the flame stabilization period, the ICB will operate the gas heat in high fire for an additional 60 seconds (for a total for 120 seconds of high fire operation). After this 60 seconds, the ICB will then use the call for the second stage of heat to control second stage operation of the GV.

When “W1” is satisfied, both valves are closed.

SECOND STAGE OF HEATING

When the ICB receives a call for the second stage of heating, “W2,” the ICB conducts a complete first stage ignition sequence. If this sequence is satisfied, the second main valve of the GV is opened.

When “W2” is satisfied, the second main valve is closed.

RETRY OPERATION

When a flame is lost or is not detected during an attempt to achieve ignition, a retry operation occurs. A 30-second purge is performed between ignition attempts.

If the unit fails after three ignition attempts, the furnace is locked-out for one hour. The furnace is monitored during this one-hour period for unsafe conditions.

RECYCLE OPERATION

When a flame is lost after the flame stabilization period, a recycle operation occurs. If the unit fails after five recycle attempts, the furnace is locked-out for one hour.

GAS HEATING OPERATION ERRORS

LOCK-OUT

A one-hour lockout occurs following three retries or five recycles. During the one-hour lockout, flame detection, limit conditions, and main valves are tested. Any improper results will cause the appropriate action to occur. Recycling the low voltage power cancels the lock-out.

TEMPERATURE LIMIT

If the UCB senses zero volts from the high temperature limit, the indoor blower motor is immediately energized. When the UCB again senses 24 volts from the temperature limit, the draft motor will perform a 15-second post-purge and the indoor blower will be de-energized following the elapse of the fan off delay for heating.

This limit is monitored regardless of unit operation status, i.e. this limit is monitored at all times.

If the temperature limit opens three times within one hour, it will lock-on the indoor blower motor and flash code is initiated (See Table 52).

FLAME SENSE

Flame sensing occurs at all times. If “W1” is not present and a flame is sensed for 2 seconds, the draft motor is energized and the GV is kept off. The ICB halts any operation until a flame is not detected. Once the flame detection is lost, the ICB performs a post-purge. Normal operation is allowed concurrently with the purge (i.e. this purge can be considered the purge associated with a call for “W1”).

If “W1” is present, a flame is sensed, but the GV is not energized, the draft motor is energized until the flame detection is lost. Normal operation is now allowed.

The flame detection circuitry continually tests itself. If the ICB finds the flame detection circuitry to be faulty, the ICB will not permit an ignition sequence and the draft motor is energized. If this failure should occur during an ignition cycle the failure is counted as a recycle.

GAS VALVE

The UCB and ICB continuously monitor the GV.

If the ICB senses voltage at the GV when not requested, the ICB will energize the draft motor. The ICB will not operate the furnace until voltage is no longer sensed at the GV. The draft motor is stopped when voltage is not sensed at the GV.

Any time the UCB senses voltage at the GV without a call for heat for a continuous five-minute period, the UCB will lock-on the indoor blower and a flash code is initiated (Table 52). When voltage is no longer sensed at the GV, the UCB will de-energize the indoor blower following the elapse of the fan off delay for heating.

If voltage has been sensed at the GV for at least 15 seconds during the fan on delay for heating and GV voltage or "W1" is lost, the indoor blower is forced on for the length of the fan off delay for heating.

During a call for heat, if the UCB does not sense voltage at the GV for a continuous five-minute period the UCB will initiate a flash code (Table 52). The indoor blower motor will not be locked-on while there is no GV voltage.

SAFETY CONTROLS

The UCB monitors the temperature limit switch of electric heat units.

The control circuit includes the following safety controls:

LIMIT SWITCH (LS)

This control is located inside the heater compartment and is set to open at the temperature indicated in the Electric Heat Limit Setting Table 44. It resets automatically. The limit switch operates when a high temperature condition, caused by inadequate supply air flow occurs, thus shutting down the heater and energizing the blower.

AUXILIARY LIMIT SWITCH (ALS)

This control is located inside the supply air compartment and is set to open at the temperature indicated in the Gas Heat Limit Control Settings Table 46. It resets manually. The limit switch operates when a high temperature condition, caused by inadequate supply air flow occurs, thus shutting down the heater and energizing the blower.

The auxiliary limit switch is wired in series with the limit switch. As such, the UCB cannot distinguish the auxiliary limit and the gas heat limit switch operation except the auxiliary is manual reset. Consequently, the control will respond in the same manner as outlined above under "Limit Switch".

TABLE 46: GAS HEAT LIMIT SETTINGS*

Unit		Main Limit Setting	
Size	Opt.	Natural Gas	LPG
DM090	10	165°F (73.9°C)	175°F (79.4°C)
	15	165°F (73.9°C)	185°F (85°C)
DM120	15	195°F (90.5°C)	195°F (90.5°C)
DM150	15	195°F (90.5°C)	195°F (90.5°C)

* Rollout = 300°F (148.9°C), Auxiliary Limit = 200°F (93.3°C)

The ICB monitors the Pressure and Rollout switches of gas heat units.

The control circuit includes the following safety controls:

PRESSURE SWITCH (PS)

Once the draft motor has reached full speed and closes the pressure switch during a normal ignition sequence, if the pressure sw opens for 2 seconds, the GV will be de-energized, the ignition cycle is aborted, and the ICB flashes the appropriate code. See Table 54 Ignition Control Flash Codes. The draft motor is energized until the pressure switch closes or "W1" is lost.

ROLLOUT SWITCH (ROS)

The rollout switch is wired in series with the pressure switch. As such, the ICB cannot distinguish the rollout switch operation from that of the pressure switch.

Consequently, the control will only respond in the same manner as outlined above under "Pressure Switch". An open rollout will inhibit the gas valve from actuating.

INTERNAL MICROPROCESSOR FAILURE

If the ICB detects an internal failure, it will cease all outputs, ignore inputs, and display the proper flash code for control replacement. The ICB remains in this condition until replaced.

FLASH CODES

The UCB will initiate a flash code associated with errors within the system. Refer to UNIT CONTROL BOARD FLASH CODES Table 52.

RESETS

Remove the call for heating by lowering the thermostat setting lower than the conditioned space temperature. This resets any flash codes.

GAS HEAT ANTICIPATOR SETPOINTS

It is important that the anticipator setpoint be correct. Too high of a setting will result in longer heat cycles and a greater temperature swing in the conditioned space. Reducing the value below the correct setpoint will give shorter "ON cycles" and may result in the lowering of the temperature within the conditioned space. Refer to Table 47 for the required gas heat anticipator setting.

TABLE 47: GAS HEAT ANTICIPATOR SETPOINTS

SETTING, AMPS	
W1	W2
0.65	0.1

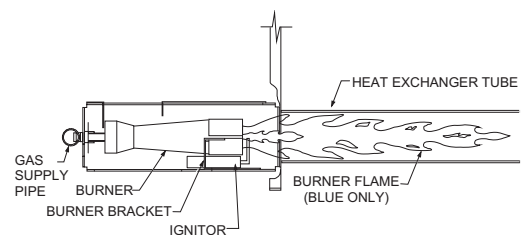


FIGURE 28 - TYPICAL FLAME

START-UP (COOLING)

PRESTART CHECK LIST

After installation has been completed:

1. Check the electrical supply voltage being supplied. Be sure that it is the same as listed on the unit nameplate.
2. Set the room thermostat to the off position.
3. Turn unit electrical power on.
4. Set the room thermostat fan switch to on.
5. Check indoor blower rotation.
 - If blower rotation is in the wrong direction. Refer to Phasing Section in general information section.
 - Check blower drive belt tension.
6. Check the unit supply air (CFM).
7. Measure evaporator fan motor's amp draw.
8. Set the room thermostat fan switch to off.
9. Turn unit electrical power off.

OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

1. Turn unit electrical power on.

NOTE: Prior to each cooling season, the crankcase heaters must be energized at least 10 hours before the system is put into operation.

2. Set the room thermostat setting to lower than the room temperature.
3. First stage compressors will energize after the built-in time delay (five minutes).
4. The second stage of the thermostat will energize second stage compressor if needed.

POST START CHECK LIST

1. Verify proper system pressures for both circuits.
2. Measure the temperature drop across the evaporator coil.

START-UP (GAS HEAT)

PRE-START CHECK LIST

Complete the following checks before starting the unit.

1. Check the type of gas being supplied. Be sure that it is the same as listed on the unit nameplate.
2. Make sure that the vent outlet and combustion air inlet are free of any debris or obstruction.

OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

CAUTION

This furnace is equipped with an automatic re-ignition system. DO NOT attempt to manually light the pilot.

LIGHTING THE MAIN BURNERS

1. Turn "OFF" electric power to unit.
2. Turn room thermostat to lowest setting.
3. Turn gas valve counter-clockwise to "ON" position (see 19).
4. Turn "ON" electric power to unit.
5. If thermostat set temperature is above room temperature, the main burners will ignite. If a second stage of heat is called for, the main burners for second stage heat will ignite for the second stage heat.

POST START CHECKLIST

After the entire control circuit has been energized and the heating section is operating, make the following checks:

1. Check for gas leaks in the unit piping as well as the supply piping.

WARNING

FIRE OR EXPLOSION HAZARD

Failure to follow the safety warning exactly could result in serious injury, death or property damage.

Never test for gas leaks with an open flame. Use a commercially available soap solution made specifically for the detection of leaks to check all connections. A fire or explosion may result causing property damage, personal injury or loss of life.

2. Check for correct manifold gas pressures. (See 'CHECKING GAS INPUT'.)
3. Check the supply gas pressure. It must be within the limits shown on the rating nameplate. Supply pressure should be checked with all gas appliances in the building at full fire. At no time should the standby gas pressure exceed 13 in. or the operating pressure drop below 5.0 in. for natural gas units. If gas pressure is outside these limits, contact the local gas utility or propane supplier for corrective action.

SHUT DOWN

1. Set the thermostat to the lowest temperature setting.
2. Turn "OFF" all electric power to unit.

3. Open gas heat access panel.
4. Turn gas valve clockwise to "OFF" position (See Figure 29).

MANIFOLD GAS PRESSURE ADJUSTMENT

This gas furnace has two heat stages. Therefore, the gas valve has two adjustment screws located under a plastic protective cover. The second stage (100% input) adjustment screw is adjacent to the "HI" marking on the valve and the first stage (60% input) adjustment screw is located adjacent to the "LO" marking on the valve (See Figure 29).

Manifold pressure adjustment procedure.

Adjust second stage (100% input) pressure first, then adjust first stage (60% input) pressure.

1. Turn off all power to the unit.
2. Using the outlet pressure port on the gas valve, connect a manometer to monitor the manifold pressure.
3. Remove plastic cap covering HI and LO pressure adjustment screws.
4. Turn on power to the unit.
5. Set thermostat to call for second stage heat and start furnace.
6. If necessary, using a screwdriver, turn the second stage adjustment screw (adjacent to the "HI" marking on the valve) clockwise to increase manifold pressure or counterclockwise to decrease manifold pressure. **Be sure not to over-fire the unit on second stage.**
7. After the high manifold pressure has been checked, adjust the thermostat to call for first stage heat.
8. If necessary, using a screwdriver, turn the first stage adjustment screw (adjacent to the "LO" marking on the valve) clockwise to increase manifold pressure or counterclockwise to decrease manifold pressure. **Be sure not to under-fire the unit on first stage.**
9. Once pressure has been checked, replace the plastic cap covering the HI and LO pressure adjustment screws.

NOTE: When using natural gas, the manifold pressure for second stage (100% input) should be 3.5 IWG $\pm$ 0.3. The manifold pressure for first stage (60% input) when using natural gas should be 1.5 IWG $\pm$ 0.3.

TABLE 48: GAS HEAT STAGES

# of Burner Tubes	2nd Stage Input (100% Btuh)	1st Stage Input (60%) Btuh
4	120,000	72,000
6	175,000	105,000

CHECKING GAS INPUT

NATURAL GAS

This unit has two stages of gas heat. The first stage is 60% of the full fire input and is considered the minimum input for the furnace. The intended input for each furnace is shown in the table below. The following Table applies to units operating on 60 Hz power only.

To determine the rate of gas flow (Second Stage).

1. Turn off all other gas appliances connected to the gas meter.
2. Turn on the furnace and make sure the thermostat is calling for Second stage (100% input) heat.
3. Measure the time needed for one revolution of the hand on the smallest dial on the meter. A typical gas meter has a 1/2 or a 1 cubic foot test dial.
4. Using the number of seconds it takes for one revolution of the dial, calculate the cubic feet of gas consumed per hour. (See example below).
5. If necessary, adjust the high pressure regulator as discussed in the section "Manifold Gas Pressure Adjustment". **Be sure not to over-fire** the furnace on Second stage. If in doubt, it is better to leave the Second stage of the furnace slightly under-fired. Repeat Steps 1-5.

To determine the rate of gas flow (First Stage)

1. Turn off all other gas appliances connected to the gas meter.
2. Turn on the furnace and make sure the thermostat is calling for first stage (60% input) heat.
3. Even when the thermostat is calling for first stage heat, the unit will light on second stage and will run on Second stage for 1 minute. Allow this one-minute time period to expire and be certain the unit is running on first stage.
4. Measure the time needed for one revolution of the hand on the smallest dial on the meter. A typical gas meter has a 1/2 or a 1 cubic foot test dial.
5. Using the number of seconds it takes for one revolution of the dial, calculate the cubic feet of gas consumed per hour (See example below).
6. If necessary, adjust the low pressure regulator as discussed in the section "Manifold Gas Pressure Adjustment". **Be sure not to under-fire** the furnace on first stage. If in doubt, it is better to leave the first stage of the furnace slightly over-fired (greater than 60% input). Repeat Steps 1-6.

TABLE 49: GAS RATE CUBIC FEET PER HOUR

Seconds for One Rev.	Size of Test Dial	
	1/2 cu. ft.	1 cu. ft.
10	180	360
12	150	300
14	129	257
16	113	225
18	100	200
20	90	180
22	82	164
24	75	150
26	69	138
28	64	129
30	60	120
32	56	113
34	53	106
36	50	100
38	47	95
40	45	90
42	43	86
44	41	82
46	39	78
48	37	75
50	36	72
52	35	69
54	34	67
56	32	64
58	31	62
60	30	60

NOTE: To find the Btu input, multiply the number of cubic feet of gas consumed per hour by the Btu content of the gas in your particular locality (contact your gas company for this information as it varies widely from area to area).

EXAMPLE:

By actual measurement, it takes 19 seconds for the hand on a 1 cubic foot dial to make a revolution with a 192,000 Btuh furnace running. To determine rotations per minute, divide 60 by 19 = 3.16. To calculate rotations per hour, multiply 3.16 • 60 = 189.6. Multiply 189.6 • 1 (0.5 if using a 1/2 cubic foot dial) = 189.6. Multiply 189.6 • (the Btu rating of the gas). For this example, assume the gas has a Btu rating of 1050 Btu/ft.³. The result of 199,000 Btuh is within 5% of the 192,000 Btuh rating of the furnace.

ADJUSTMENT OF TEMPERATURE RISE

The temperature rise (the difference of temperature between the return air and the heated air from the furnace) must lie within the range shown on the CSA rating plate and the data in Table 47.

After the temperature rise has been determined, the CFM can be calculated as follows:

$$\text{CFM} = \text{Btu Input} \cdot \frac{0.8}{(1.08 \cdot \Delta^{\circ}\text{F})}$$

After about 20 minutes of operation, determine the furnace temperature rise. Take readings of both the return air and the heated air in the ducts (about 6 feet from the furnace) where they will not be affected by radiant heat. Increase the blower CFM to decrease the temperature rise; decrease the blower CFM to increase the rise (See 'SUPPLY AIR DRIVE ADJUSTMENT').

NOTE: Each gas heat exchanger size has a minimum allowable CFM. Below this CFM, the limit will open.

BURNERS/ORIFICES INSPECTION/SERVICING

Before checking or changing burners, pilot or orifices, CLOSE MAIN MANUAL SHUT-OFF VALVE AND SHUT OFF ALL POWER TO THE UNIT.

1. Open the union fitting just upstream of the unit gas valve and downstream from the main manual shut-off valve in the gas supply line.
2. Remove the screws holding each end of the manifold to the manifold supports.
3. Disconnect wiring to the gas valves and spark igniter(s). Remove the manifold & gas valve assembly. Orifices can now be inspected and/or replaced.

To service burners, complete step 4.

4. Remove the heat shield on top of the manifold supports. Burners are now accessible for inspection and/or replacement.

NOTE: Reverse the above procedure to replace the assemblies.

Make sure that burners are level and seat at the rear of the gas orifice.

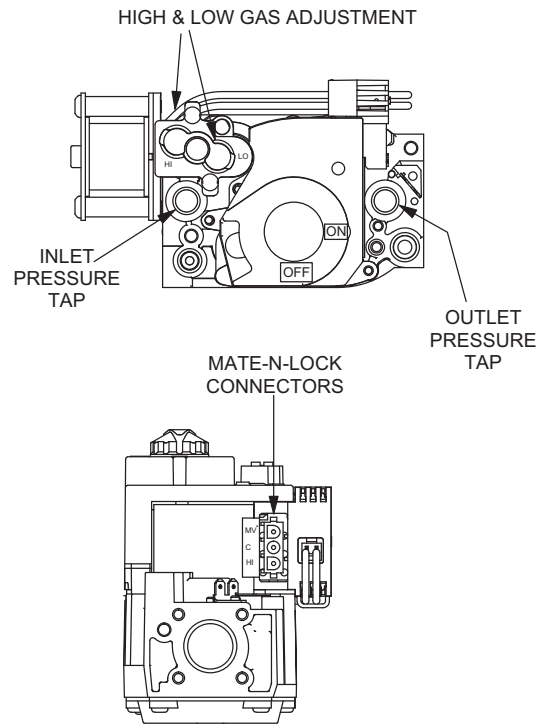


FIGURE 29 - TYPICAL GAS VALVE

CHARGING THE UNIT

These units should be charged using the superheat method. Super heat charging data is shown in Tables 50 thru 51.

When charging each system, superheat data should be taken at the compressor inlet.

TABLE 50: 7.5 TON SUPERHEAT CHARGING

Outdoor Temp (°F)	Superheat at Compressor Suction (°F) Airflow = 3000 CFM										
	Indoor WB Temp (°F)										
	55	57	59	61	63	65	67	69	71	73	75
65	7.8	10.9	14.0	17.1	20.1	23.2	26.3	27.1	28.0	28.8	29.7
70	6.5	9.4	12.3	15.2	18.1	21.0	23.9	25.0	26.2	27.3	28.5
75	5.1	7.9	10.6	13.3	16.0	18.7	21.4	22.9	24.4	25.8	27.3
80	-	6.3	8.8	11.4	13.9	16.4	19.0	20.8	22.6	24.4	26.2
85	-	-	7.1	9.5	11.8	14.2	16.5	18.6	20.7	22.9	25.0
90	-	-	-	6.7	8.8	10.9	13.1	15.9	18.7	21.6	24.4
95	-	-	-	-	5.8	7.7	9.6	13.2	16.7	20.3	23.8
100	-	-	-	-	-	5.8	7.2	11.0	14.8	18.5	22.3
105	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.8	12.8	16.8	20.8
110	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.6	10.8	15.1	19.3
115	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.9	13.3	17.8

TABLE 51: 10 TON SUPERHEAT CHARGING

Outdoor Temp (°F)	Superheat at Compressor Suction (°F) Airflow = 4000 CFM										
	Indoor WB Temp (°F)										
	55	57	59	61	63	65	67	69	71	73	75
65	26.8	27.4	28.0	28.6	29.3	29.9	30.5	31.1	31.7	32.4	33.0
70	25.3	26.0	26.6	27.3	28.0	28.7	29.3	30.0	30.7	31.4	32.0
75	23.8	24.5	25.3	26.0	26.7	27.5	28.2	28.9	29.6	30.4	31.1
80	22.8	23.5	24.3	25.0	25.8	26.5	27.3	28.0	28.8	29.5	30.3
85	21.8	22.5	23.3	24.1	24.8	25.6	26.4	27.1	27.9	28.7	29.4
90	20.2	21.0	21.8	22.5	23.3	24.1	24.9	25.6	26.4	27.2	28.0
95	18.7	19.5	20.2	21.0	21.8	22.6	23.4	24.1	24.9	25.7	26.5
100	17.1	17.9	18.6	19.4	20.2	20.9	21.7	22.5	23.2	24.0	24.8
105	15.5	16.3	17.1	17.8	18.6	19.3	20.1	20.8	21.6	22.3	23.1
110	14.1	14.9	15.6	16.4	17.2	18.0	18.7	19.5	20.3	21.1	21.8
115	12.6	13.4	14.2	15.0	15.8	16.6	17.4	18.2	19.0	19.8	20.6

12-1/2 ton unit uses TXV. Charge the unit to 10° subcooling.

TROUBLESHOOTING

WARNING

Troubleshooting of components may require opening the electrical control box with the power connected to the unit. **Use extreme care when working with live circuits!** Check the unit nameplate for the correct line voltage and set the voltmeter to the correct range before making any connections with line terminals.

When not necessary, shut off all electric power to the unit prior to any of the following maintenance procedures so as to prevent personal injury.

CAUTION

Label all wires prior to disconnection when servicing controls. Wiring errors can cause improper and dangerous operation which could cause injury to person and/or damage unit components. Verify proper operation after servicing.

PREDATOR® FLASH CODES

Various flash codes are utilized by the unit control board (UCB) to aid in troubleshooting. Flash codes are distinguished by the short on and off cycle used (approximately 200ms on and 200ms off). To show normal operation, the control board flashes a 1 second on, 1 second off "heartbeat" during normal operation. This is to verify that the UCB is functioning correctly. Do not confuse this with an error flash code. To prevent confusion, a 1-flash, flash code is not used.

Alarm condition codes are flashed on the UCB lower left Red LED, See Figure 30. While the alarm code is being flashed, it will also be shown by the other LEDs: lit continuously while the alarm is being flashed. The total of the continuously lit LEDs equates to the number of flashes, and is shown in the table. Pressing and releasing the LAST ERROR button on the UCB can check the alarm history. The UCB will cycle through the last five (5) alarms, most recent to oldest, separating each alarm flash code by approximately 2 seconds. In all cases, a flashing Green LED will be used to indicate non-alarm condition.

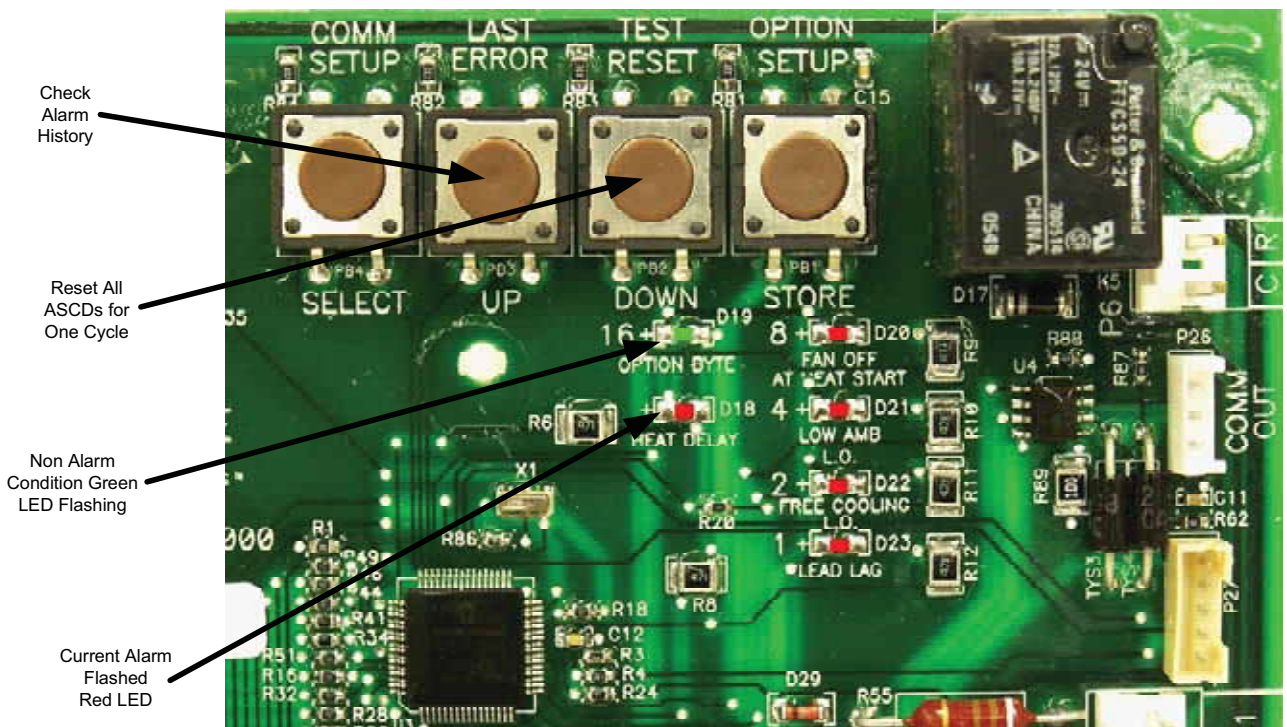
In some cases, it may be necessary to "zero" the ASCD for the compressors in order to perform troubleshooting. To reset all ASCDs for one cycle, press and release the UCB TEST/RESET button once.

Flash codes that do and do not represent alarms are listed in Table 52.

TABLE 52: UNIT CONTROL BOARD FLASH CODES

FLASH CODE	DESCRIPTION	GREEN LED 16	RED LED 8	RED LED 4	RED LED 2	RED LED 1
On Steady	This is a Control Failure	-	-	-	-	-
1 Flash	Not Applicable	-	-	-	-	-
2 Flashes	Control waiting ASCD*	Flashing	Off	Off	On	Off
3 Flashes	HPS1 Compressor Lockout	Off	Off	Off	On	On
4 Flashes	HPS2 Compressor Lockout	Off	Off	On	Off	Off
5 Flashes	LPS1 Compressor Lockout	Off	Off	On	Off	On
6 Flashes	LPS2 Compressor Lockout	Off	Off	On	On	Off
7 Flashes	FS1 Compressor Lockout	Off	Off	On	On	On
8 Flashes	FS2 Compressor Lockout	Off	On	Off	Off	Off
9 Flashes	Ignition Control Locked Out / Ignition Control Failure	Off	On	Off	Off	On
10 Flashes	Compressors Locked Out on Low Outdoor Air Temperature ¹	Flashing	On	Off	On	Off
11 Flashes	Compressors locked out because the Economizer is using free Cooling ¹	Flashing	On	Off	On	On
12 Flashes	Unit Locked Out due to Fan Overload Switch Failure	Off	On	On	Off	Off
13 Flashes	Compressor Held Off due to Low Voltage ¹	Flashing	On	On	Off	On
14 Flashes	EEPROM Storage Failure	Off	On	On	On	Off
OFF	No Power or Control Failure	Off	Off	Off	Off	Off

*. Non-alarm condition.

**FIGURE 30: UNIT CONTROL BOARD**

UNIT CONTROL BOARD OPTION SETUP

OPTION BYTE SETUP

- Enter the Option Setup mode by pushing the OPTION SETUP / STORE button, and holding it for at least 2 seconds.
- The green status LED (Option Byte) will be turned on and the red status LED (Heat Delay) is turned off.
- The 8, 4, 2 and 1 LEDs will then show the status of the 4 labeled options **((8) Fan Off at Heat Start, (4) Low Ambient Lockout, (2) Free Cooling Lockout, and (1) Lead / Lag)**.
- Press the UP or Down button to change the LED status to correspond to the desired Option Setup.
- To save the current displayed value, push the OPTION SETUP / STORE button and hold it for at least 2 seconds. When the value is saved, the green LED will flash a few times and then normal display will resume.

NOTE: While in either Setup mode, if no buttons are pushed for 60 seconds, the display will revert to its normal display, exiting the Option Setup mode. **When saving, the control board only saves the parameters for the currently displayed mode (Option Byte or Heat Delay).**

HEAT DELAY SETUP

- Enter the Option Setup mode by pushing the OPTION SETUP / STORE button, and holding it for at least 2 seconds.
- The green status LED (Option Byte) will be turned on and the red status LED (Heat Delay) is turned off.
- Press the COMM SETUP / SELECT button to toggle into the Heat Delay Setup, the green LED will turn off and the red LED for Heat Delay will turn on.
- The 8, 4, 2 and 1 LEDs will then show the status of the Heat Delay, (See Table 53). Press the UP or Down button to change the LED status to correspond to the desired Heat Delay Value.
- To save the current displayed value, push the OPTION SETUP / STORE button and hold it for at least 2 seconds. When the value is saved, the red LED will flash a few times and then normal display will resume.

NOTE: While in either Setup mode, if no buttons are pushed for 60 seconds, the display will revert to its normal display, exiting the Option Setup mode. **When saving, the control board only saves the parameters for the currently displayed mode (Option Byte or Heat Delay).**

TABLE 53: HEAT DELAY

Heat Fan On Delay	Heat Fan Off Delay	Red LED 8	Red LED 4	Red LED 2	Red LED 1
60	180	On	On	On	On
60	90	On	On	On	Off
60	60	On	On	Off	On
60	30	On	On	Off	Off
45	180	On	Off	On	On
45	90	On	Off	On	Off
45	60	On	Off	Off	On
45	30	On	Off	Off	Off
30	180	Off	On	On	On
30	90	Off	On	On	Off
30	60	Off	On	Off	On
30	30	Off	On	Off	Off
0	60	Off	Off	On	On
0	30	Off	Off	On	Off
0	10	Off	Off	Off	On
Non-std	Non-std	Off	Off	Off	Off

TABLE 54: IGNITION CONTROL FLASH CODES

FLASHES	FAULT CONDITIONS	CHECK
STEADY ON	Control Failure	Control
HEARTBEAT	Normal Operation	
1	Not Applicable	
2	Pressure Switch Stuck Closed	Pressure Switch
3	Pressure Switch Failed To Close	Venter Pressure Switch Vent Blocked
4	Limit Switch Open	Main Limit AUX Limit
5	Flame Present With Gas Off First Stage Gas Valve Energized With W1 Off Second Stage Gas Valve Energized With First Stage Gas Valve Off	Gas Valve
6	Ignition Lockout	Gas Flow Gas Pressure Gas Valve Flame Sensor
STEADY OFF	No Power Or Control Failure	24VAC or Control

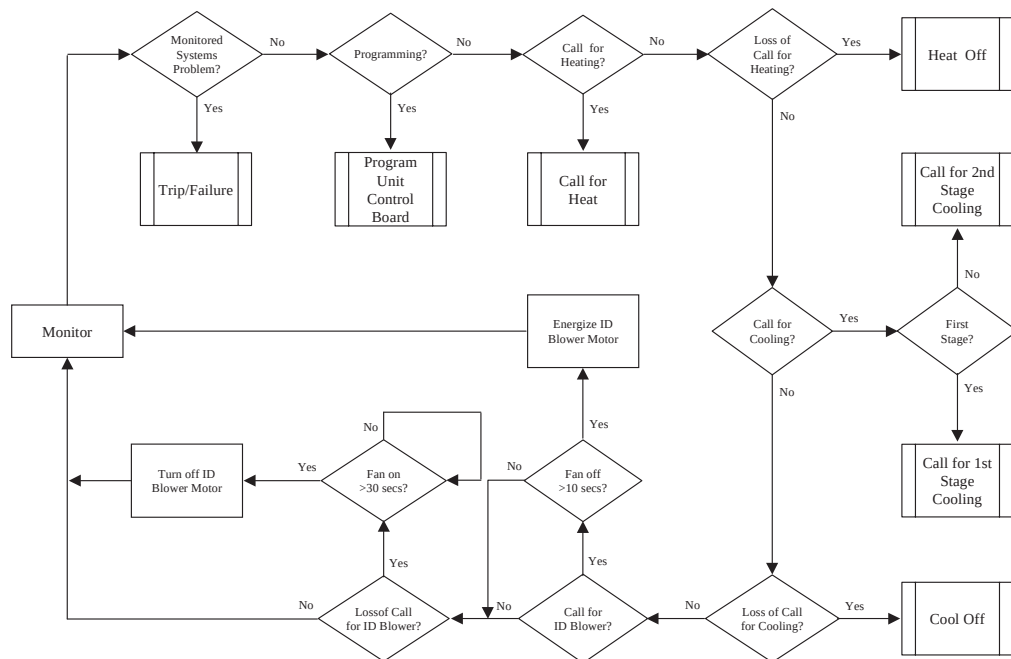


FIGURE 31 - BASIC TROUBLESHOOTING FLOWCHART

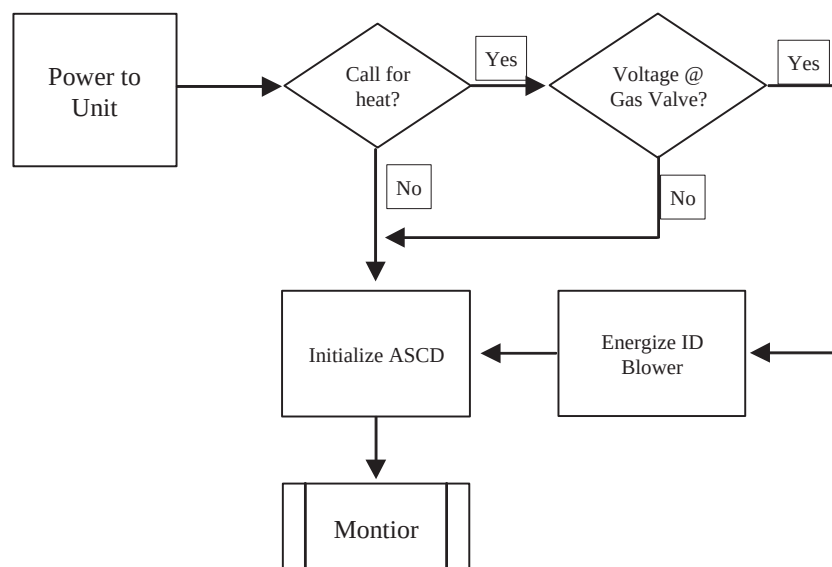
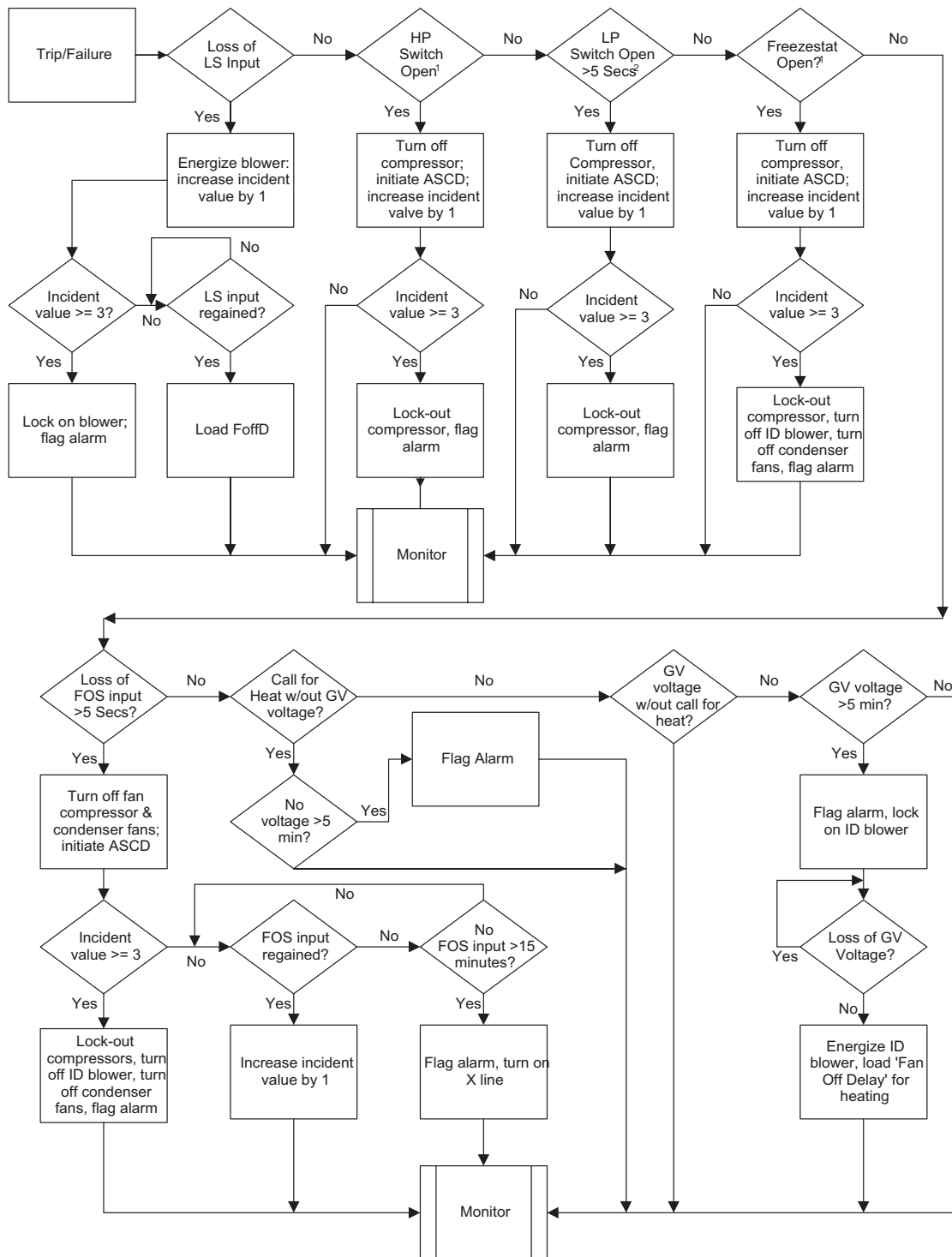


FIGURE 32 - POWER ON FLOW CHART



1 The control board only monitors the input when the compressor really is energized.

2 The low-pressure switch is not monitored for the first 30 seconds of compressor activity. The control board then monitors the switch to ensure it closes. If the switch remains open and additional 30 seconds, the control board turns off the associated compressor and initiates the ASCD. Once it has closed during the start up period, the control board no longer handles the low-pressure switch differently than other inputs.

FIGURE 33 - TRIP FAILURE FLOW CHART

COOLING TROUBLESHOOTING GUIDE

On calls for cooling, if the compressors are operating but the supply air blower motor does not energize after a short delay (the room thermostat fan switch is in the "AUTO" position):

1. Turn the thermostat fan switch to the ON position. If the supply air blower motor does not energize, go to Step 3.
 2. If the blower motor runs with the fan switch in the ON position but will not run after the first compressor has energized when the fan switch is in the AUTO position, check the room thermostat for contact between R and G in the AUTO position during calls for cooling.
 3. If the supply air blower motor does not energize when the fan switch is set to ON, check that line voltage is being supplied to the contacts of the M3, contactor, and that the contactor is pulled in. Check for loose wiring between the contactor and the supply air blower motor.
 4. If M3 is pulled in and voltage is supplied to M3, lightly touch the supply air blower motor housing. If it is hot, the motor may be off on internal protection. Cancel any thermostat calls and set the fan switch to AUTO. Wait for the internal overload to reset. Test again when cool.
 5. If M3 is not pulled in, check for 24 volts at the M3 coil. If 24 volts are present at M3 but M3 is not pulled in, replace the contactor.
 6. Failing the above, if there is line voltage supplied at M3, M3 is pulled in, and the supply air blower motor still does not operate, replace the motor.
 7. If 24 volts is not present at M3, check that 24 volts is present at the UCB supply air blower motor terminal, "FAN". If 24 volts is present at the FAN, check for loose wiring between the UCB and M3.
 8. If 24 volts is not present at the "FAN" terminal, check for 24 volts from the room thermostat. If 24 volts are not present from the room thermostat, check for the following:
 - a. Proper operation of the room thermostat (contact between R and G with the fan switch in the ON position and in the AUTO position during operation calls).
 - b. Proper wiring between the room thermostat and the UCB, and
 - c. Loose wiring from the room thermostat to the UCB
 9. If 24 volts is present at the room thermostat but not at the UCB, check for proper wiring between the thermostat and the UCB, i.e. that the thermostat G terminal is connected to the G terminal of the UCB, and for loose wiring.
 10. If the thermostat and UCB are properly wired, replace the UCB.
- On calls for cooling, the supply air blower motor is operating but compressor #1 is not (the room thermostat fan switch is in the "AUTO" position):
1. If installed, check the position of the economizer blades. If the blades are open, the economizer is providing free cooling and the compressors will not immediately operate. If both stages of cooling are requested simultaneously and the economizer provides free cooling, following a short delay compressor #1 will be energized unless it is locked out. If compressor #1 is locked out, compressor #2 is energized. Compressor #2 is always energized in place of compressor #1 when compressor #1 is requested but locked out.
 2. If no economizer is installed or the economizer is not opening to provide free cooling and compressor #1 does not energize on a call for cooling, check for line voltage at the compressor contactor, M1, and that the contactor is pulled in. Check for loose wiring between the contactor and the compressor.
 3. If M1 is pulled in and voltage is supplied at M1, lightly touch the compressor housing. If it is hot, the compressor may be off on inherent protection. Cancel any calls for cooling and wait for the internal overload to reset. Test again when cool.
 4. If M1 is not pulled in, check for 24 volts at the M1 coil. If 24 volts are present and M1 is not pulled in, replace the contactor.
 5. Failing the above, if voltage is supplied at M1, M1 is pulled in, and the compressor still does not operate, replace the compressor.
 6. If 24 volts is not present at M1, check for 24 volts at the UCB terminal, C1. If 24 volts is present, check for loose wiring between C1 and the compressor contactor.
 7. If 24 volts is not present at the C1 terminal, check for 24 volts from the room thermostat at the UCB Y1 terminal. If 24 volts is not present from the room thermostat, check for the following:
 - a. 24 volts at the thermostat Y1 terminal
 - b. Proper wiring between the room thermostat and the UCB, i.e. Y1 to Y1, Y2 to Y2, and
 - c. Loose wiring from the room thermostat to the UCB
 8. If 24 volts is present at the UCB Y1 terminal, the compressor may be out due to an open high-pressure switch, low-pressure switch, or freezestat. Check for 24 volts at the HPS1, LPS1, and FS1 terminals of the UCB. If a switch has opened, there should be a voltage potential between the UCB terminals, e.g. if LPS1 has opened, there will be a 24-volt potential between the LPS1 terminals.

9. If 24 volts is present at the UCB Y1 terminal and none of the protection switches have opened, the UCB may have locked out the compressor for repeat trips. The UCB should be flashing an alarm code. If not, press and release the ALARMS button on the UCB. The UCB will flash the last five alarms on the LED. If the compressor is locked out, cancel any call for cooling. This will reset any compressor lock outs.

NOTE: While the above step will reset any lockouts, compressor #1 may be held off for the ASCD. See the next step.

10. If 24 volts is present at the UCB Y1 terminal and none of the switches are open and the compressor is not locked out, the UCB may have the compressor in an ASCD. Check the LED for an indication of an ASCD cycle. The ASCD should time out within 5 minutes. Press and release the TEST button to reset all ASCDs.

11. If 24 volts is present at the UCB Y1 terminal and the compressor is not out due to a protective switch trip, repeat trip lock out, or ASCD, the economizer terminals of the UCB may be improperly wired. Check for 24 volts at the Y1 "OUT" terminal of the UCB. If 24 volts is present, trace the wiring from Y1 "OUT" for incorrect wiring. If 24 volts is not present at the Y1 "OUT" terminal, the UCB must be replaced.

12. *For units without economizers:* If 24 volts is present at the Y1 OUT terminal, check for 24 volts at the Y1 "ECON" terminal. If 24 volts is not present, check for loose wiring from the Y1 "OUT" terminal to the Mate-N-Lock plug, the jumper in the Mate-N-Lock plug, and in the wiring from the Mate-N-Lock plug to the Y1 "ECON" terminal.

13. *For units with economizers:* If 24 volts is present at the Y1 "OUT" terminal, check for 24 volts at the Y1 "ECON" terminal. If 24 volts is not present, check for loose wiring from the Y1 "OUT" terminal to the Mate-N-Lock plug, a poor connection between the UCB and economizer Mate-N-Lock plugs, loose wiring from the Mate-N-Lock plug to the economizer, back to the Mate-N-Lock plug, and from the Mate-N-Lock plug to the Y1 "ECON" terminal. If nothing is found, the economizer control may have faulted and is failing to return the 24-volt "call" to the Y1 "ECON" terminal even though the economizer is not providing free cooling. To test, disconnect the Mate-N-Locks and jumper between the WHITE and YELLOW wires of the UCB's Mate-N-Lock plug. If compressor #1 energizes, there is a fault in the economizer wiring or the economizer control.

14. The UCB can be programmed to lock out compressor operation during free cooling and in low ambient conditions. These options are not enabled by default. Local distributors can test the UCB for this programming.

For units with factory installed economizers, the UCB is programmed to lock out compressor operation when the LAS set point is reached.

For units without factory installed or with field installed economizers, the UCB allows compressor operation all the time. This programming can be checked or changed by the local distributor.

15. If none of the above corrected the error, test the integrity of the UCB. Disconnect the C1 terminal wire and jumper it to the Y1 terminal. DO NOT jump the Y1 to C1 terminals. If the compressor engages, the UCB has faulted.
16. If none of the above correct the error, replace the UCB.

On calls for the second stage of cooling, the supply air blower motor and compressor #1 are operating but compressor #2 is not (the room thermostat fan switch is in the "AUTO" position):

1. If installed, check the position of the economizer blades. If the blades are open, the economizer is providing free cooling. If the second stage of cooling is requested, following a short delay, compressor #1 will be energized unless it is locked out. Typically, compressor #2 is energized only during free cooling if the call for the second stage of cooling persists for 20 minutes.
2. Compressor #2 will not energize simultaneously with compressor #1 if a call for both stages of cooling is received. The UCB delays compressor #2 by 30 seconds to prevent a power surge. If after the delay compressor #2 does not energize on a second stage call for cooling, check for line voltage at the compressor contactor, M2, and that the contactor is pulled in. Check for loose wiring between the contactor and the compressor.
3. If M2 is pulled in and voltage is supplied at M2, lightly touch the compressor housing. If it is hot, the compressor may be off on inherent protection. Cancel any calls for cooling and wait for the internal overload to reset. Test again when cool.
4. If M2 is not pulled in, check for 24 volts at the M2 coil. If 24 volts is present and M2 is not pulled in, replace the contactor.
5. Failing the above, if voltage is supplied at M2, M2 is pulled in, and the compressor still does not operate, replace the compressor.
6. If 24 volts is not present at M2, check for 24 volts at the UCB terminal, C2. If 24 volts are present, check for loose wiring between C2 and the compressor contactor.
7. If 24 volts is not present at the C2 terminal, check for 24 volts from the room thermostat at the UCB Y2 terminal. If 24 volts is not present from the room thermostat, check for the following:
 - a. 24 volts at the thermostat Y2 terminal
 - b. Proper wiring between the room thermostat and the UCB, i.e. Y1 to Y1, Y2 to Y2, and
 - c. Loose wiring from the room thermostat to the UCB
8. If 24 volts is present at the UCB Y2 terminal, the compressor may be out due to an open high-pressure switch, low-pressure switch, or freezestat. Check for 24 volts at the HPS2, LPS2, and FS2 terminals of the UCB. If a

switch has opened, there should be a voltage potential between the UCB terminals, e.g. if LPS2 has opened, there will be 24 volts of potential between the LPS2 terminals.

9. If 24 volts is present at the UCB Y2 terminal and none of the protection switches have opened, the UCB may have locked out the compressor for repeat trips. The UCB should be flashing a code. If not, press and release the ALARMS button on the UCB. The UCB will flash the last five alarms on the LED. If the compressor is locked out, remove any call for cooling at the thermostat or by disconnecting the thermostat wiring at the Y2 UCB terminal. This will reset any compressor lock outs.

NOTE: While the above step will reset any lock outs, compressor #1 will be held off for the ASCD, and compressor #2 may be held off for a portion of the ASCD. See the next step.

10. If 24 volts is present at the UCB Y2 terminal and none of the switches are open and the compressor is not locked out, the UCB may have the compressor in an ASCD. Check the LED for an indication of an ASCD cycle. The ASCD should time out within 5 minutes. Press and release the TEST button to reset all ASCDs.
11. The UCB can be programmed to lock out compressor operation during free cooling and in low ambient conditions. These options are not enabled by default. Local distributors can test the UCB for this programming.

For units with factory installed economizers, the UCB is programmed to lock out compressor operation when the LAS set point is reached.

For units without factory installed or with field installed economizers, the UCB allows compressor operation all the time. This programming can be checked or changed by the local distributor.
12. If none of the above corrected the error, test the integrity of the UCB. Disconnect the C2 terminal wire and jumper it to the Y2 terminal. DO NOT jump the Y2 to C2 terminals. If the compressor engages, the UCB has faulted.
13. If none of the above correct the error, replace the UCB.

On a call for cooling, the supply air blower motor and compressor #2 are operating but compressor #1 is not (the room thermostat fan switch is in the "AUTO" position):

1. Compressor #2 is energized in place of compressor #1 when compressor #1 is unavailable for cooling calls. Check the UCB for alarms indicating that compressor #1 is locked out. Press and release the ALARMS button if the LED is not flashing an alarm.
2. Check for line voltage at the compressor contactor, M1, and that the contactor is pulled in. Check for loose wiring between the contactor and the compressor.

3. If M1 is pulled in and voltage is supplied at M1, lightly touch the compressor housing. If it is hot, the compressor may be off on inherent protection. Cancel any calls for cooling and wait for the internal overload to reset. Test again when cool.
4. If M1 is not pulled in, check for 24 volts at the M1 coil. If 24 volts is present and M1 is not pulled in, replace the contactor.
5. Failing the above, if voltage is supplied at M1, M1 is pulled in, and the compressor still does not operate, replace the compressor.
6. If 24 volts is not present at M1, check for 24 volts at the UCB terminal, C1. If 24 volts is present, check for loose wiring between C1 and the compressor contactor.
7. If 24 volts is not present at the C1 terminal, check for 24 volts from the room thermostat at the UCB Y1 terminal. If 24 volts are not present at the UCB Y1 terminal, the UCB may have faulted. Check for 24 volts at the Y1 ECON terminal. If 24 volts is not present at Y1 "ECON", the UCB has faulted. The UCB should de-energize all compressors on a loss of call for the first stage of cooling, i.e. a loss of 24 volts at the Y1 terminal.
8. If 24 volts are present at the UCB Y1 terminal, the compressor may be out due to an open high-pressure switch, low-pressure switch, or freezestat. Check for 24 volts at the HPS1, LPS1, and FS1 terminals of the UCB. If a switch has opened, there should be a voltage potential between the UCB terminals, e.g. if LPS1 has opened, there will be a 24-volt potential between the LPS1 terminals.
9. If 24 volts is present at the UCB Y1 terminal and none of the protection switches have opened, the UCB may have locked out the compressor for repeat trips. The UCB should be flashing a code. If not, press and release the ALARMS button on the UCB. The UCB will flash the last five alarms on the LED. If the compressor is locked out, remove any call for cooling. This will reset any compressor lock outs.

NOTE: While the above step will reset any lock outs, compressor #2 will be held off for the ASCD, and compressor #1 may be held off for a portion of the ASCD. See the next step.

10. If 24 volts is present at the UCB Y1 terminal and none of the switches are open and the compressor is not locked out, the UCB may have the compressor in an ASCD. Check the LED for an indication of an ASCD cycle. The ASCD should time out within 5 minutes. Press and release the TEST button to reset all ASCDs.
11. If 24 volts is present at the UCB Y1 terminal and the compressor is not out due to a protective switch trip, repeat trip lock out, or ASCD, the economizer terminals of the UCB may be improperly wired. Check for 24 volts at the Y1 "OUT" terminal of the UCB. If 24 volts is present

ent, trace the wiring from Y1 "OUT" for incorrect wiring. If 24 volts is not present at the Y1 "OUT" terminal, the UCB must be replaced.

12. *For units without economizers:* If 24 volts is present at the Y1 "OUT" terminal, check for 24 volts at the Y1 "ECON" terminal. If 24 volts is not present, check for loose wiring from the Y1 "OUT" terminal to the Mate-N-Lock plug, the jumper in the Mate-N-Lock plug, and in the wiring from the Mate-N-Lock plug to the Y1 "ECON" terminal.

For units with economizers: If 24 volts is present at the Y1 "OUT" terminal, check for 24 volts at the Y1 "ECON" terminal. If 24 volts is not present, check for loose wiring from the Y1 "OUT" terminal to the Mate-N-Lock plug, a poor connection between the UCB and economizer Mate-N-Lock plugs, loose wiring from the Mate-N-Lock plug to the economizer, back to the Mate-N-Lock plug, and from the Mate-N-Lock plug to the Y1 "ECON" terminal. The economizer control may have faulted and is not returning the 24 volts to the Y1 "ECON" terminal even though the economizer is not providing free cooling. To test the economizer control, disconnect the Mate-N-Locks and jumper between the WHITE and YELLOW wires of the UCB's Mate-N-Lock plug.

13. The UCB can be programmed to lock out compressor operation during free cooling and in low ambient conditions. These options are not enabled by default. They can be checked by local distributors.

For units with factory installed economizers, the UCB is programmed to lock out compressor operation when the LAS set point is reached.

For units without factory installed or with field installed economizers, the UCB allows compressor operation all the time. This programming can be checked or changed by the local distributor.

14. If none of the above corrected the error, test the integrity of the UCB. Disconnect the C1 terminal wire and jumper it to the Y1 terminal. DO NOT jump the Y1 to C1 terminals. If the compressor engages, the UCB has faulted.
15. If none of the above correct the error, replace the UCB.

GAS HEAT TROUBLESHOOTING GUIDE

On calls for heating, the draft motor operates and the furnace lights but the supply air blower motor does not energize after a short delay (the room thermostat fan switch is in "AUTO" position).

1. Place the thermostat fan switch in the "ON" position. If the supply air blower motor energizes, go to Step 9.
2. If the supply air blower motor does not energize when the fan switch is set to "ON," check that line voltage is being supplied to the contacts of the M3 contactor, and

WARNING

The furnace may shut down on a high temperature condition during the procedure. If this occurs, the UCB energize the supply air blower motor until the high temperature limit has reset. Caution should be used at all times as the supply air blower may energize regardless of the room thermostat fan switch position.

that the contactor is pulled in. Check for loose wiring between the contactor and the supply air blower motor.

3. If M3 is pulled in and voltage is supplied at M3, lightly touch the supply air blower motor housing. If it is hot, the motor may be off on inherent protection. Cancel any thermostat calls and set the fan switch to "AUTO", wait for the internal overload to reset. Test again when cool.
4. If M3 is not pulled in, check for 24 volts at the M3 coil. If 24 volts is present at M3 but M3 is not pulled in, replace the contactor.
5. Failing the above, if there is line voltage supplied at M3, M3 is pulled in, and the supply air blower motor still does not operate, replace the motor.
6. If 24 volts is not present at M3, check that 24 volts is present at the supply air blower motor terminal on the UCB. If 24 volts is present at the UCB terminal, check for loose wiring between the UCB and M3.
 - a. If 24 volts is not present at the UCB supply air blower motor terminal, check for 24 volts from the room thermostat. If 24 volts is not present from the room thermostat, check for the following:
 - i. Proper operation of the room thermostat (contact between R and G with the fan switch in the "ON" position and in the "AUTO" position during operation calls)
 - ii. Proper wiring between the room thermostat and the UCB, and
 - iii. Loose wiring from the room thermostat to the UCB
7. If 24 volts is present at the room thermostat but not at the UCB, check for proper wiring between the thermostat and the UCB, i.e. that the thermostat G terminal is connected to the G terminal of the UCB, and for loose wiring.
8. If the thermostat and UCB are properly wired, replace the UCB.
9. If the blower motor runs with the fan switch in the "ON" position but does not run shortly after the furnace has ignited when the fan switch is in the "AUTO" position, check the room thermostat for contact between R and G during "W1" calls.

On calls for heating, the supply air blower operates but the draft motor does not (the room thermostat fan switch is in the "AUTO" position).

1. The draft motor has inherent protection. If the motor shell is hot to the touch, wait for the internal overload to reset.
2. If the motor shell is cold with the room thermostat calling for heat, check for line voltage at the motor leads. If line voltage is present, replace the draft motor.
3. If line voltage is not present, check for line voltage on the ignition control at the "inducer" terminal draft motor relay (DMR or DMC) contacts in the main control box and check to see if the (DMR or DMC) is pulled in.

The draft motor runs but the furnace does not light and the spark ignitor does not spark.

1. Check for 24 volts at the spark ignitor from the ignition control board (ICB). Check the 24-volt wiring from the ICB to the spark ignitor. Check for 24 volts at the ICB spark ignitor terminal.
2. Check the ground wiring for the ICB and the gas valve is intact and making good electrical connection. Check the ceramic insulator on the spark ignitor for breaks or cracks. Replace the spark ignitor if damaged.
3. With the draft motor running, check for 24 volts at the pressure switch terminal on the ICB. If not present, check for 24 volts on the terminal from the pressure switch. If present, go to step 4. If 24 volts is not present, the either pressure or rollout switch is not closed. Or the draft motor is not sufficiently evacuating the heat

exchanger tubes or the pressure switch has failed.

Check the operation of the pressure switch. Check the line voltage to the unit; if line voltage is low, call the local power company. If the problem persists, the draft motor may need replacement.

4. If the furnace is hot, it may be out on a high temperature limit open; wait for limit reset.
5. If all are intact replace the ICB.

The draft motor runs and the spark ignitor sparks at the burner, but the burner does not ignite and a gas odor is not detected at the draft motor outlet.

1. Check to ensure gas is being supplied to the unit. Confirm that the gas pressure to the unit is within the proper limits as described in the "POST START CHECKLIST".
2. Check the voltage at the gas valve and at the gas valve terminals on the ICB. Check all wiring between the ICB and the gas valve. Check to make sure the ground connections are intact.
3. If 24 volts is present, remove the pilot burner and the orifice. The removal procedure is described in "BURNER/ORIFICE INSPECTION/SERVICING." Inspect the orifice for obstruction. If it is clear, replace the gas valve.

Main burners light but exhibit erratic flame characteristics.

4. Check the main burner orifices for obstruction and alignment. The removal procedure is described in "BURNER/ORIFICE INSPECTION/SERVICING". Clean or replace burner orifices and burners as needed.

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